Francis AN Hargrave. 1-6

Historical Account

OF THE

Ancient and Modern State

OF THE

Principality of WALES,

Dutchy of CORNWAL,

AND

Earldom of CHESTER.

1129. b. 1
4

Collected out of the Records of the *Town* of LONDON, and divers ancient Authors.

By Sir *JOHN DODRIDGE*, Knight.

The Second Edition: To which is added his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*'s Patent both in *Latin* and *English*; also an Account of his Dignity, Privileges, Arms, Rank and Titles, and of his Sons and Daughters.

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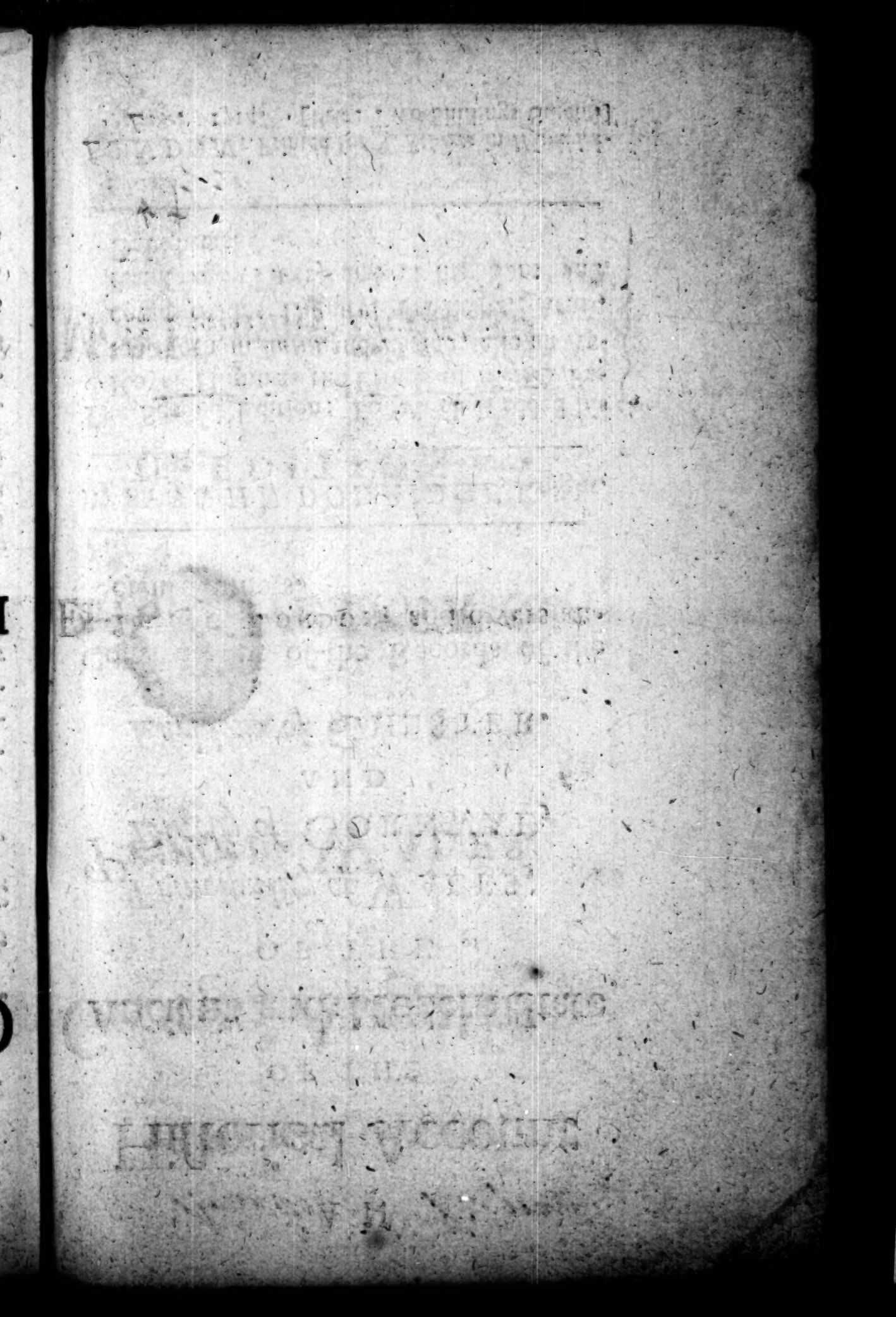

To His Royal Highneſs

George Auguſtus,

Prince of WALES,

AND

Earl of *CHESTER*, &c.

This EDITION is

Moſt Humbly Dedicated.

4 †

GEORGIUS, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c.

Archiepiscopis, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, Episcopis, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Præpositis, Ministris, & omnibus aliis Subditis fidelibus nostris, Salutem.

QUUM Muneris nostri sit Regnis, quorum Dei Gratiâ nuper ad Nos jus & imperium pervenere, non solum in præsens consulere, sed etiam in posterum prospicere, nihil prius Nobis in animo fuit quàm ut Georgium Augustum filium nostrum unicum populis nostris, quibus regendis aliquando destinetur, gratum reddamus & acceptissimum. Ipsum proinde, titulis primo-genito Magnæ Britanniæ Regis filio propriis augeri volumus, quo magis erga hæredem dilectissimum Patris benignitas, & erga subditos fidelissimos Principis eluceſcat Cura, Nobis interim & Britannis Nostris de

GEORGE, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c.

To Arch-Biſhops, Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, Biſhops, Barons, Juſtices, Officers, Miniſters, and all other our Faithful Subjects, Greeting.

IT being our Duty not only to conſult the preſent Good of our Kingdoms, which by the Providence of God we have been lately called to Govern, but alſo to have Regard to Futurity: We had nothing more at Heart than in the Firſt Place to take Care that our only Son George Auguſtus *might be render'd acceptable to our People, whom he is one Day appointed to Govern: Therefore we have thought fit to add to his other Titles thoſe which are peculiar to the Eldeſt Son of the King of* Great Britain, *as well to Confirm the Paternal Affection we have for our dearly beloved Son, as to ſhew our Care of our moſt faithful Subjects. At the ſame time we congratulate with our People, who are*

de illo gratulamur, quem ob egregiam in Nos pietatem ſemper charum habuimus, & qui ob res in Odoenardi prœlio præclare geſtas illis dudum innotuit. Quod ſupereſt, ut virtutibus a majoribus derivatis indies inclareſcat, honoreſque a Nobis acceptos pergat mereri Deum Optimum maximum præcamur. *Sciatis* igitur quod Nos ex intimo Noſtro Paternæ Charitatis ſenſu, juxta antiquas hujus Regni Noſtri conſuetudines, eundem percharißimum Filium Noſtrum Georgium Auguſtum (modo Principem Magnæ Britanniæ, Electoralem Principem Brunſwici Luneburgi, Ducem Cornubiæ & Rothſayæ, Ducem & Marchionem Cantabrigiæ, Comitem de Milford-Haven & de Carrek, Vicecomitem North-Allerton, Baronem de Tewkesbury & de Renfrew, Dominum Inſularum, & Seneſcallum Scotiæ, ac Nobiliſſimi Ordinis Periſcelidis Equitem) Principem Walliæ & Comitem Ceſtriæ *Fecimus* & Creavimus, & per has Literas Noſtras Patentes *Facimus* & Creamus ac eidem Georgio Auguſto Nomen, Stilum, Titulum, Dignitatem & Honorem Principatus & Comitatus eorundem *Dedimus* & Conceſſimus, *Damus* & concedimus & per præſentem Chartam Noſtram *Confirmamus*. At ipſum de eiſdem Principatibus & Comitatibus ut ibidem perficiendo perſideat & perſidendo dictas partes dirigat & defendat per Cincturam Gladii traditionem & poſitionem Serti in Capite & Annuli Aurei in digito, necnon Virgæ Aureæ in manu *Inſignimus* & Inveſtimus, ut eſt moris *Habendi*, ſibi & Hæredibus ſuis Regibus Magnæ Britanniæ. Quare Volumus

&

so happy in a Prince whose filial Duty hath always endear'd him to us, and who hath long since made himself known to them by his Courage and Conduct in the Battel of Audenarde. *For the rest we beg the Favour of Almighty God, that the Virtues which he derives form his Ancestors may grow every Day more and more conspicuous in him, and that he may still continue to merit the Honours he has received from us.*

Know therefore that we out of our meer Sense and Adotion of Paternal Love and Affection toward the ancient Customs of this our Kingdom, have made and created our said dearly beloved Son George Augustus *(already Prince of* Great Britain, *Electoral Prince of* Brunswick Lunenberg, *Duke of* Cornwal *and* Rothsay, *Duke and Marquiss of* Cambridge, *Earl of* Milford-Haven *and* Carrek, *Vicount* North-Allerton, *Baron of* Tewkesbury *and* Renfrew, *Lord of the Islands, and Steward of* Scotland, *Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of* Wales *and Earl of* Chester; *and by these our Letters Patents we do make and create; giving and granting to him the said* George Augustus, *the Name, Stile, Title, Dignity and Honour of the Principality and County aforesaid, which we do by these Presents give and confirm: Likewise we invest him the said Prince with the aforesaid Principalities and Counties, which he may continue to Govern and Protect, and we confirm him in the same by these Ensigns of Honour, the girding on of a Sword, the delivering of a Cap and placing it on his Head, with a Ring on his Finger, and a golden Staff in his Hand, according to Custom, to be possess'd by him and his Heirs, Kings of* Great Britain.

& firmiter præcipimus pro Nobis & Hæredibus Noſtris, quod prædictus Georgius Auguſtus Filius Noſter habeat Nomen, Stilum, Titulum, Statum, Dignitatem & Honorem Principatus Walliæ & Comitatus Ceſtriæ prædictæ, ſibi & Hæredibus ſuis Regibus Magnæ Britanniæ ut prædictum eſt. In hujus rei Teſtimonium has Literas Noſtras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teſte Meipſo apud Weſtmonaſterienſem viceſſimo quinto die Septembris, Anno Regni Noſtri primo.

Per Ipſum Regem propriâ
manu ſignat.

Wherefore it is our Will and Pleaſure, and we ſtrictly command for our ſelves and our Heirs, that the aforeſaid George Auguſtus *our Son do enjoy the Name, Stile, Title, State, Dignity and Honour of the Principality of* Wales *and County of* Cheſter *aforeſaid, to him and his Heirs Kings of* Great Brittain, *as aforeſaid; in Teſtimony of which we have caus'd theſe Letters to be made Patents. Dated at* Weſtminſter *the twenty fifth Day of* September, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

Sign'd by the King's own Hand.

TO

To the High and Mighty

JAMES,

By the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c.

My most dread Soveraign and Liege Lord,

AMong Temporal Bleſſings given from God, and poured upon Men, this is not the leaſt, for a Man to behold the Fruit of his own Body, *ſurculum ex radice*, an Imp, or Graff, the Olive Branches about his Table, the Hope of his Poſterity, the Image of himſelf, and the Staff of his old Age. The Conſideration of the Want whereof cauſed that good Patriarch out of the bitterneſs of his Soul to cry and make his Complaint unto his God in theſe Words. *Behold I go childleſs, and the Steward of my Houſe is Eleazer of Damaſcus; lo to me thou haſt given no Seed, wherefore a Servant of mine Houſe muſt be mine Heir.* But to be furniſh'd with Male Iſſue, and to have his Firſt-Born of that Sex, to whom the Birthright is due, as to the ſanctified of God, and the Preſerver of his Name and Patrimony, is a double Bleſſing unto all Men, much more unto Kings, the Lord's anointed, whereby his Horn

Horn is established, his Subjects in the midst of the Day present, do behold the Sun that shall arise upon them the Day succeeding, and have their Hearts settled to say unto their Soveraign, we and our Seed will serve thee and thy Seed for ever: This made the Prophetical King in the Day of his departure to bless God, and say, *Blessed be the Lord my God, who hath caused mine Eyes to see this Day that one of my own Loins shall sit upon my Throne.* But contrariwise was *Achab* accursed, of whom God said he would not leave him one *mingentem ad parietem*, threatning (as it were) by that Circumlocution to root out all Issue Male of *Achab* that might succeed him. And hence it is that all Potentates of the World have highly respected and advanced in the Eyes of their Subjects, their Heir apparent, and given and conferr'd upon him very high and eminent Titles of Honour: Of the *Romans* he was called *Cæsar* and *Princeps juventutis*, as the Principal of all their Hopes in their Posterity. Of the *French* he is honoured by the Name of the *Dolphin* of that Part of the Country, being his Patrimony. And in like Manner in this our Country of *England*, the Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*. He is, next his Father, the Chief in the Realm, and by Course of the Civil Law, is to sit at his Right Hand in all solemn Assemblies of State and Honour; so that not without Reason did King *Edward* the third King of *England*, Place *Richard*, his Grandchild, and next Heir Apparent, in his solemn Feast at *Christmass*, at his Table next unto himself, above all his Uncles, being the Sons of that King, and Men manifoldly renowned for their Prowess and Virtue.

Suetonius Lampurdius. Tacitus.

Virtue. And yet hath not the Prince any Kingly Prerogatives allowed unto him by the Laws of this Realm, in the Life of his Progenitors, other than ſuch as are due unto other Noblemen, that he might acknowledge himſelf to be but a Subject, and whereof he is put in Remembrance even by the Poſie that he uſeth in the old *Engliſh* or *Saxon* Tongues in this Form conceiv'd, *Ich dien*, I am a Servant. The due Conſideration whereof hath cauſed me by the Encouragement of an honourable, learned and worthy Counſellor my Lord of *Buckhurſt*, your Majeſty's Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, and my very good Lord, and being eaſed therein by the careful Pains and Induſtry of a Gentleman Mr. *Richard Connock* his Servant, in ſome convenient Method after my rude and unlearned Manner, to ſet down what the ancient and true Eſtate of his Excellency the Lord Prince hath been, what it now is, and how impaired, and to what Eſtate and Dignity by your Majeſty's high and Princely Wiſdom, it may again be reduced: Beſeeching your Highneſs of your accuſtomed Clemency, to pardon this my bold Attempt, and to accept my poor Travels therein, with that gracious Aſpect as you do the manifold Gratulations of other your Majeſty's loving Subjects.

Your Majeſty's Loyal

and Obedient Subject.

J. D.

ABSTRACTS and ADVERTISEMENTS concerning the Contents of this HISTORY.

THE *Original and Antient Eſtate of* Wales *before, and until the Conqueſt thereof by King* Edward *the Firſt, in the eleventh Year of his Reign.*

Edward *of* Carnarvon, (*ſo called, becauſe he was born at* Carnarvon-*Caſtle in* Wales) *and Son to King* Edward *the Firſt, conſtituted Prince of* Wales, *and the Policy uſed therein by King* Edward *the Firſt.*

The Creation of Edward, *Sirnamed the* Black Prince, *to be Prince of* Wales, *and the antient Manner of the Inveſture of the Princes of* Wales.

The ſtrange Limitation of the Eſtate of the Lands of the ſaid Principality, and the Reaſons thereof, and the difference between the Principality of Wales, *and the Dutchy of* Cornwall, *for the eldeſt Son and Heir apparent of the King of* England, *is Duke of* Cornwall *as ſoon as he is Born, or as ſoon as his Father is King of* England. *But he is Created Prince of* Wales *by a ſpecial Creation, Inveſture and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging, and not by Birth.*

The Yearly Value of the Revenues of the Principality of Wales, *as the ſame were in the Hands of the Prince, commonly called the* Black Prince.

Richard, *Sirnamed of* Bourdeaux, *Son of the ſaid* Black Prince, *was, after the Death of his Father, created Prince of* Wales, *at* Havering at the Bower, *in the County of* Eſſex, *by* E. III. *his Grandfather.*

Henry *of* Monmouth, *Son to King* Henry *the Fourth, created Prince of* Wales, *he was afterwards King, by the Name of King* Henry *the Fifth.*

Edward,

Edward, *the Son of King* Henry *the Sixth, created Prince of* Wales, *and Earl of* Chester, *and for that he was then very young, there was ordained by an Act of Parliament, what Allowance ſhould be made unto the ſaid Prince for his Wardrobe, Servants, Wages, and other neceſſary Expences, until the ſaid Prince ſhould be of Fourteen Years of Age.*

There was alſo a Council of divers honourable Perſonages, as Biſhops, Earls, and others, for the Government and Direction of the Revennes of the ſaid Prince, which diſpoſe the ſame accordingly, with the Aſſent and Advice of the Queen, who was alſo eſpecially appointed in that Behalf.

Edward, *the Son and Heir apparent of King* Edward *the Fourth, created Prince of* Wales, *and a Council of honourable Perſonages allowed to him alſo for the Government of his Revenues, and the Lord* Rivers, *Uncle by the Mothers Side of the Prince, was appointed Governor of the Perſon of the ſaid Prince.*

The Creation of Arthur, *Son and Heir apparent of King* Henry *the Seventh, to be Prince of* Wales, *the Copy of the Charter of that Creation obſerved for the Form and Manner of Penning thereof, and the Names of the Counſellors that were aſſigned unto him.*

After the Death of Prince Arthur, Henry, *his Brother, who was afterwards King* Henry *the Eighth, was created Prince of* Wales, *after whoſe Time there are no Charters found of the Creation of any Prince of* Wales, *although King* Edward *the Sixth, in the Life of his Father, and Queen* Mary, *carried the Name of Prince General; and the reaſon why this Diſcourſe hitherto is drawn after an Hiſtorical Manner.*

After the ſaid Hiſtorical Diſcourſe,

Three Things are further conſidered of, viz. *Firſt, in what Manner and Order the ſaid Principality and Marches of* Wales *were governed and directed under the Princes of* Wales, *as well before, as after the* Engliſh *Conqueſts thereof; wherein by the way are noted, the Courts of Juſtice of the ſaid Principality of* Wales, *the Original of the Baronies Marchers; and when the firſt Council was eſtabliſhed in the Marches of*

of Wales *unto* England, *and in what manner the same was done, and the Commodities ensuing thereof; which Union or Annexation, may serve in some Respect, as a President in other cases of like Consequence.*

The second Principal Thing proposed, is the Consideration of the Antient and Modern Officers of the said Principality, serving the Lord Prince, *and none others, and what Fees and Sallaries were allowed unto them.*

The third Principal Matter is the present Revennues of the Principality of Wales, *as the same was in Charge before the Auditors this last Year past,* viz. *the Forty-fourth Year of the late Queen* Elizabeth.

The Dukedom of *Cornwall.*

The Dukedom of Cornwall *was the first erected Dutchy in* England *after the* Norman *Conquest, and made to be a Dutchy in the Eleventh Year of King* Edward *the Third, and given to his eldest Son, commonly called the* Black Prince, *who was the first Duke in* Cornwall *after the Conquest, to him and to his first begotten Sons and Heirs apparent of the Kings of* England, *and the Difference that is between the Principality of* Wales *and the said Dutchy.*

At what Age of the Duke of Cornwall, *Livery may be made unto him of the said Dutchy.*

Moreover, touching the said Dutchy of Cornwall, *three Things are considered; first, what Revennues were bestowed upon the said Dutchy, for the Erection thereof, both annual and casual, and the Particulars thereof; the several Natures and Differences of them in the Construction of the Law, together with the Stanneries and Coinage of Tin, and the Laws, Usages and Customs of the said Stanneries concerning the managing of Tin.*

The divers Kinds of Tinners and Tin, and the Coinage of Tin is, and for what Cause due and payable, and the Priviledges that the King and Duke of Cornwall *have in their Preemption of Tin.*

The Revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall, *as it is rated by Survey taken in the Fifth Year of King* Edward *the Third.*

The Revenues of the said Dutchy of Cornwall, *as it was in the Fifteenth Year of King* Henry *the Eighth.*

The Revenues of the said Dutchy, as it was in Account unto the late Queen Elizabeth, *in the 44th Year of her Reign, which is the last Account, and the clear Yearly Valae thereof, as it may be drawn to an Estimation annual, appeareth.*

The County Palatine of *Chester* and *Flint*.

The third Principal Revenue belonging to the Prince, as Earl of Chester, *which Earldom is a County Palatine.*

Edward, *Sirnamed the* Black Prince, *created Earl of* Chester, *by King* Edward *the Third, his Father, in the Seventh Year of the said King* Edward *the Third's Reign.*

The total Revenue of the said County Palatine of Chester *and* Flint, *as it was in the 44th Year of the late Queen* Elizabeth.

The antient Revenues of the said Earldom of Chester *and* Flint, *as the same were in the Fifth Year of King* Edward *the Third.*

The Reasons why in this History divers Antiquities (not vulgarly known) are discovered concerning the Principality of Wales, *Dutchy of* Cornwall, *and Earldom of* Chester.

Inconveniens erit omissis initiis atque origine non repetita, atque illotis (ut ita dixerim) manibus, protinus materiam tractare. Ex lege prima Digestorum Juris Civilis, titulo de origine Juris.

THE

THE Ancient Revenues OF THE LORD PRINCE

Consist of these three Kinds:

The Principality of Wales,
Dutchy of Cornwall,
And Earldom of Chester.

And therefore of every of these in Order as followeth.

The Principality of Wales.

THAT Part of this Island which is called *Wales*, is thought by some Learned to be the same which the *Romans* (having reduced this Island under their Government) called *Britannia Secunda*; of some others it is supposed to be the same

Wales, what part of the Island of *Albion*. *Hum Lloyd. apud Ortelium in Thesaur Geographico.*

same that was called by the *Romans*, *Valentia*; but howsoever the truth thereof be, it was anciently call'd by the *Britains*, *Cambria*, who divided the whole Island of *Albion* into these three Parts, *Loegria*, *Albania*, and *Cambria*. The *Saxons* conquering this Island, called the said Territory (into the Mountains whereof the Remnant of the *Britains* that remained were fled, and not to be overcome by them,) *Wallia*, and the People *Welshmen*, that is to say, unto them Strangers; and the other Part, those *Britains* or *Welshmen*, do yet in their Language call the *English Saissons* or *Saxons*.

Et idem Hum. Lloyd in fragmento Britanniæ descriptione fol. mihi 30

Rilianus Duslius in Dictionario suo Teutonico-Latino in verbo Walliæ.

Saissons *or* Saxons.

It was also anciently divided into three Provinces or Principalities, the first and Principal call'd by them *Guyneth*, or as they have written in *Latin Venedotia*, viz. that which is called *North-Wales*. The second they have called in *Latin*, *Demetia*, and is that we call *South-Wales*. And the third *Powisia* or *Powisland*; and every of these Provinces were again subdivided into Cantreds, and every Cantred into Comots. The Records do divide the same into three Parts also, *West-Wales*, *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*. The whole Country is now allotted into Shires, which are thirteen in Number, and namely these

1 *Radnorshire.*
2 *Brecknockshire.*
3 *Monmouthshire.*
4 *Glamorganshire.*
5 *Carmarthenshire.*

6 *Pem-*

6 *Pembrookeſhire.*
7 *Cardiganſhire.*
8 *Montgomeryſhire.*
9 *Merionethſhire.*
10 *Caernarvonſhire.*
11 *Denbighſhire.*
12 *Flintſhire.*
13 *Angleſyſhire.*

This Parcel of the ſaid Iſland called *Wales*, thus poſſeſſed by the Remnant of thoſe *Britains*, was no Parcel of the Dominion of the Realm of *England*, but diſtinguiſhed from the ſame, as the Books of the Laws of this Realm do teſtifie; and as it were a Realm of it ſelf not govern'd by the Laws of *England*, and was by ſome of the *Saxon* Kings divided from *England*, and by a Ditch called of the Name of the King which cauſed the ſame, King *Offa* his Ditch.

Wales anciently no Parcel of the Realm of *England*. 10 *h.* 4. 6. *b.* 19. *h.* 6. 12. *a.* 32. *h.* 6. 25. *b.* 36. *h.* 6. 33. *b.* *Com. Plow.* 129 *b.* & 2. 6. *b* *Vid. Cambd. in com Radnor ex policratico Joannis Bariſburienſis.*

Yet nevertheleſs was the ſame Dominion of *Wales* ever holden in Chief, and in Fee of the Crown of *England*. And the Prince thereof being then of their own Nation compellable upon Summons to come and appear in the Parliaments of *England*, and upon their Rebellions and Diſorders the Kings of *England* deviſed their *Scutagium* or Eſcuage, as it is called in the Laws of *England*, that is, to levy Aid and Aſſiſtance of their Tenants in *England* which held of them *Per Servitium militare*; to ſuppreſs ſuch diſorder'd *Welſh*, *tanquam Rebelles* and *non Hoſtes*, as Rebels, and not as foreign Enemies.

10. *h.* 4. 6. *b.* 19. *h.* 6. 12. *Com. Plowd.* 126. *b.* 129. *b.*

Les auncient tenures fol. 116. *Com. Plow.* 126. *b.*

Edw. I. took upon him the Name of Prince of *Wales*. *Record Turris London* 29. *H.* 3. *Polydor Virgil. lib.* 16. *fol. mihi* 311. Doctor *Powel* in the *Welsh* Chro. fo. 311. *Matth. Paris. an.* 1257. *fo. mihi* 914. In the Edition of M. Paris by Watts the page is 944.

And hence it is that King *Henry* the Third upon those often Revolts of the *Welsh* endeavoured to resume the Territory of *Wales* as forfeit unto himself, and conferred the same upon *Edward* the *Longshanks* his Heir Apparent; yet nevertheless rather in Title than in Possession or upon any Profit obtained thereby. For the former Prince of *Wales* continued his Government, notwithstanding this, between whom and the said *Edward* Wars were continued. Whereof when the said *Edward* complained to King *Henry* the Third his Father, the said King made this Answer as recordeth *Matthew Paris* a Cosmographer living in that time. *Quid ad me terra tua? est ex dono meo. Exere vires primitivas, famam excita juvenilem, & de catero timeant inimici*, &c.

Patent. 51. *H.* 3. *Pars prima.*

But the Charter of this Gift is not now readily to be found among the Records. For after this time it appeareth by the Records of the Tower of *London* that by the Mediation of *Othabon* Deacon, Cardinal of St. *Andrews*, a Peace was concluded between the then Prince of the *Welsh* Blood, and the said *Henry* the Third, which nevertheless as it seemeth continued not long, for sundry Battels were fought between the said *Edward*, (both before and after he was King of *England*) *Lewlyn* the last Prince of the *Welsh* Blood, and *David* his Brother, until both the said Prince, and his said Brother were overcome by the said *Edward*, after he was King of *England*, and who thereby made a final and full Conquest of *Wales* annexi ng the same unto the Crown of

Wales *subdued by* K. Edw. 1.

of *England*, dividing ſome Parts thereof into Shires, and appointing Laws for the Government of that People. Although the *Welſh* Nation do not willingly acknowledge ſuch Conqueſt, but refers it rather to Compoſition. The Words of the Statute made in *Wales* at *Ruthlan* preſently upon the Conqueſt are theſe: *Divina Providentia quæ in ſui diſpoſitione non fallitur, inter alia diſpenſationis munera, quibus nos & regnum noſtrum* Angliæ *decorari dignata eſt, Terram* Walliæ *cum incolis ſuis prius nobis jure feudali ſubjectam jam ſui gratia in proprietatis noſtræ dominium obſtaculis quibuſcunque non obſtantibus totaliter & cum integritate convertit & coronæ Regni prædicti tanquam partem corporis ejuſdem annexit & univit.*

The Shires made by *E.* 1. were theſe.

Statum Waliæ. 12. *Ed.* I.

This Territory of *Wales* thus being united, the ſaid King *Edward* uſed Means to obtain the Peoples good Will to ſtrengthen that which he had gotten by effuſion of Blood with the Benevolence of his Subjects of *Wales*, who promiſed their hearty and moſt humble Obedience if it would pleaſe the King either to remain among them himſelf in Perſon, or elſe to appoint under him a Governor over them that was of their own Nation and Country. The King thereupon purpoſing a pretty Policy, ſendeth for the Queen, then being great with Child, to come unto him into *Wales*, who being delivered of a Son in the Caſtle of *Carnarvon* in *Wales*, called by reaſon thereof, *Edward* of *Carnarvon*, the King thereupon ſent for all the Barons of *Wales*, took their Aſſurance and Submiſſion according to their Of-

The Chronicle of *Wales* compiled partly by *H. Lloyd* and partly by Dr. *Powel*, *page* 376.

fers formerly made, if they ſhould have a Governor of their own Nation, affirming unto them, that he was then ready to name unto them a Governor born in their Country, and who could not ſpeak any Word of *Engliſh*, whoſe Life and Converſation no Man was able to ſtain, and required their Promiſe of Obedience; whereunto they yielding, the King thereupon named unto them his ſaid Son, born at *Carnarvon* Caſtle a few Days before, unto whom the Barons of *Wales* afterwards made their Homage, as appeareth *Anno* 29 *Ed.* I. at *Cheſter*.

Cronica Anglia omnia hujus temporis.

The ſaid *Edward* of *Carnarvon*, after the Death of his Father, was King of *England*, by the Name of King *Edward* the Second, living in a turbulent Time between him and his Barons, was afterwards depoſed for his ill Government, and came to a violent Death in the Caſtle of *Barkeley*, and *Edward* his Son by the Name of King *Edward* the Third, reigned in his ſtead. Nevertheleſs this *Edward* the Third, being called *Edward* of *Windſor* in the Life of his Father, was created Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Aquitaine*, in a Parliament holden at *York*.

Edward the black Prince, Prince of *Wales*.

Ex charta creationis in Parliamento an. 15. *Ed.* III.

Edward the Third, in a Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter*, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, created *Edward* his eldeſt Son, Surnamed the Black Prince, Prince of *Wales*, being then of tender Years, and inveſted him in the ſaid Principality with theſe Enſigns of Honour, and as in the Charter is contained,

Per

Per ſertum in capite, & annulum in digito aureum, ac virgam argenteam juxta morem: By a Chaplet of Gold made in the manner of a Garland, for the word *Sertum* importeth, by a Gold Ring ſet on his Finger, and by Verge, Rod or Scepter of Silver, howbeit in the Inveſture of the ſucceeding Princes, this Rod or Scepter (as appeareth by the Charters of their ſeveral Creations) was changed into a Verge of Gold.

The manner of the Inveſture of the Prince.

Garter King at Arms hath the manner and order of this Creation and Inveſture painted.

The ſaid King, for the better Maintenance of the ſaid Prince his Son in honourable Support according to ſuch his State and Dignity, gave unto him by his Charter dated the Twelfth of *May*, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign of *England*, and in the fourth Year of his Reign of *France*, and inrolled in the *Exchequer* in the Term of S. *Hillary*, in the eighteenth Year of the ſaid Kind *Edward* the Third, the ſaid Principality, and the Manors, Lordſhips, Caſtles and Lands enſuing to appertain to the ſaid Principality, *viz.*

Ex charta regia data 4 Martii an. 17. *Ed.* III.

Termino Michaelis, an. 16. *Ed. III. Rot.* 6. *ex parte rememoratoris Theſaurii in curia Scaccarii.*

All his Lordſhips and Lands in *North-Wales*, *Weſt-Wales*, and *South-Wales*.

1 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, Town and County of* Carnarvon.
2 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle and Town of* Conway.
3 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle and Town of* Crucketh.
4 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle and Town of* Bewmariſh.
5 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle and Town of* Hardlagh.

6 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle and Towns and Counties of* Angleſey *and* Merioneth.

7 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, Town, and County of* Caermardin.

8 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, and Town of* Lampadervaur.

9 *The Lordſhip and Stewardſhip of* Cantermawer.

10 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, Town and County of* Cardigan.

11 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, and Town of* Emelyn.

12 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, and Town of* Buelt.

13 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, and Town of* Haverford.

This *Rice ap Meridick* rebelled againſt K. *Edw.* I. after his Conqueſt of *Wales*, as appeareth in the Chronicles of that Time.

14 *The Lordſhip, Caſtle, and Town of* Montgomery.

And all the Lands that were of *Rice ap Meridick* which came to the Hands of King *Edward* the Firſt, together with all the Lordſhips, Cities, Caſtles, Boroughs, Towns, Manors, Members, Hamlets, Lands, Tenements, Knights-Fees, Voydances of Biſhopricks, Advowſons of Churches and of Abbies, Priories, and of Hoſpitals, with Cuſtoms and Priſages of Wines; the Exerciſe and Execution of Juſtice, and a Chancery, Foreſts, Chaces, Parks, Woods, Warrens, Hundreds, Comots, *&c.* and all other Hereditaments, as well unto the ſaid Principality as unto the ſaid King in thoſe Parts then belonging.

Voydance of Biſhopricks. Cuſtoms and Prices of Wines. Executions of Juſtice and a Chancery, Foreſts, Chaſes, Parks, Warrens.

To have and to hold the ſame unto the ſaid Prince and his Heirs Kings of England.

This

This Limitation of Eſtate of this Principality unto the Prince and his Heirs Kings of *England*, may ſeem ſtrange to our modern Lawyers. For how is it poſſible that the Kings of *England* can inherit the Principality, ſithence the Principality being the leſſer Dignity is extinguiſhed in the Kingly Eſtate, being the greater: for in *Præſentia majoris ceſſat, id quod minus eſt.* Foraſmuch as the Heir apparent of the Crown (being Prince) is preſently upon the Death of his Anceſtor, *eo inſtante*, in himſelf King, and the Principality as the leſſer not compatible with the Kingdom being the greater.

Vid. 4. & 5. P. & M. 159 *nu.* 34. *Vid. Com.* 217. *a.* 1 Eliz. 165. *a. nu.* 1. *Dier.*

But when I conſider that this Age, wherein this Charter was penned, was a learned Age of Judges and Lawyers (by whoſe Advice no doubt in a matter of this Importance this Charter was penned) and this Age much commended for exquiſite Knowledge of the Laws, by thoſe learned Men that lived in the ſucceeding times, I cannot but think reverently of Antiquity, although I cannot yield ſufficient reaſon of their doings therein. For I am taught by *Julianus* that learned *Roman* Lawyer, *Non omnium quæ a majoribus conſtituta ſunt ratio reddi poteſt.* Whereof alſo *Naratius* there yieldeth a reaſon, *Et ideo rationes eorum quæ conſtituuntur inquiri non oportet; alioquin multa ex iis quæ certa ſunt ſubverterentur.* Nevertheleſs foraſmuch as all the Charters in the Ages following made to the Prince do hold the ſame manner of Limitation of Eſtate, I am perſwaded ſome Myſtery of good Policy to lye hidden therein, which as I conceive may be this or ſuch like. The Kings of *England* thought

14. *b* 4.

Libro primo digeſtorum Juris Civilis titulo de legibus lege 19.

to

to confer upon their Prince and Heir apparent an Eſtate of Fee ſimple in the Lands that they beſtowed upon him; for a leſſer than an Inheritance had not been anſwerable to ſo great a Dignity. And yet they were not willing to give him any larger Eſtate, than ſuch as ſhould extinguiſh again in the Crown when he came to be King or died; for that he being King ſhould alſo have the like Power to create the Prince of his Heir apparent, and to inveſt him into that Dignity as he being the Father was inveſted by his Progenitor. For the Wiſdom of the Kings of *England* was ſuch, as that they would not deprive themſelves of that Honour but that every of them might make new Creations and Inveſtures of the Principality to their eldeſt Son or next ſucceeding Heir apparent; and that thoſe Lands ſo given unto the Prince, might when he was King be annexed, knit and united again to the Crown, and out of the Crown to be of new conferred; which could not ſo have been, if thoſe Lands had been given to the Prince and his Heirs generals, for then the Lands ſo given would have reſted in the natural Perſon of the Princes, after they came to the Kingdom, diſtinct from the Crown Lands, and might, as the Caſe ſhould happen, deſcend to others than thoſe which were his Heirs apparent to the Crown. And herein I do obſerve a difference between the Principality of *Wales* given to the Prince, and the Dutchy of *Cornwall* given unto him. For every Prince needeth, and ſo hath had, a new Creation and Inveſture. But he is Duke of *Cornwall* as ſoon as he is born, if his Anceſtor

13. ed. fee Co. Litt. 15. b. note 4.

ſtor be then King of *England*; and if not, he is Duke of *Cornwall*, *eo inſtante*, that his Father is King of *England*, as ſhall be more evidently proved hereafter, by matter of Record, when I ſhall come to ſpeak of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*.

The ſaid King alſo by another Charter dated the Twentieth of *September* in the ſaid Seventh Year of his Reign, granted unto the ſaid Prince all Arrearages of Rents, Duties, Accompts, Stocks, Stores, Goods and Chattels remaining in all and every the ſaid Parties due, or of Right belonging unto the King; and thereupon the Prince accordingly was poſſeſſed by vertue of theſe Charters of all theſe aforeſaid.

Ex charta regni data 20. Septem. irrotulata in memorandis Scii. 36. E. 3. termino Michaelis Rot. 14.

It reſteth here that we ſet down the total Annual Value of the ſaid Principality of Wales *by itſelf, as it appeareth upon a diligent Survey thereof taken in his Fiftieth Year of the Reign of the ſaid King* Edward *the Third of* England, *and in the Seven and Thirtieth Year of his Reign of* France.

The Survey of the Principality of *Wales* is drawn out of a long Record, and to avoid Tediouſneſs, the Value of the Revenues of every County or Shire is here ſet down, and then the Total of the whole, omitting the particulars of every Manor, Lordſhip, Town, or other Profit in every of the ſaid Counties. The ſetting down whereof at large would have been exceeding cumberſome and intricate.

It

It is therefore in this manner:

The Province of *North-Wales.*

The Sum total of the Prince's Revenues in the County or Shire of Carnarvon

l.	s.	d.
1134	16	2 *ob. q.*

The Sum total of the Revenues of the Province in the County of Angleſey

l.	s.	d.
832	14	6 *ob. q.*

The Sum total of the Revenues in the County of Merioneth *amounteth unto*

l.	s.	d.
748	11	3 *ob. q.*

The Perquiſits and Profits of the Seſſions of the Juſtices of North-Wales.

The Sum total of all the former Revenues in North-Wales *amounteth unto*

l.	s.	d.
3041	7	6 *q.*

Whereof deducted for the yearly Fee of the Juſtice of North-Wales, *and ſo there remained the Sum of*

l.	s.	d.
3001	7	6 *q.*

The

The Province of *South-Wales.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Revenue of the Prince in the County of Cardigan ——

l.	s.	d.
374	11	3 q.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Revenue of the Prince arising in the County of Carmarthen ——

l.	s.	d.
406	1	7

The Fee Farm of Buelt ——

l.	s.	d.
113	6	8

Montgomery ——

l.	s.	d.
56	13	4

Perquisits and Profits of the Sessions of the Justices of South-Wales ——

l.	s.	d.
738	6	9 *ob.*

Perquisits of the Courts of Haverford ——

l.	s.	d.
41	5	3 *ob.*

The Sum Total of the Revenue in South-Wales

l.	s.	d.
1730	4	11 *ob.*

Out of which deducted for the Fee of the Juſtice of South-Wales *fifty pounds, there then remaineth*

l.	s.	d.
1680	4	11 *q.*

The Total of all which the Revenues of the Principality of Wales, *caſt up in one intire Sum together*

l.	s.	d.
4681	12	5 *q.*

This Survey was made upon this Occaſion, as it ſeemeth: 'After the Death of the Prince called *the Black Prince*, the Princeſs, his Wife, was to have her Dower to be allotted unto her out of thoſe Revenues, which could not be without an Extent and Survey thereof firſt had by Commiſſioners thereunto appointed. And becauſe the Yearly Value of the ſaid Revenues, by reaſon of the ſundry caſual Profits thereof, were more or leſs Yearly, and not of one certain Value, the Commiſſioners obſerved this Courſe, they did make Choice of three ſeveral Years, *viz.* 47, 48, and 49. of *E.* III. and did take out of the ſeveral Profits of thoſe Years, and did caſt them all into one Sum, which they again divided into three equal Parts, eſteeming only of the ſaid three Parts to be the juſt Yearly Value of the ſaid Revenues, *communibus annis*, that is, one Year with another. And in this Accompt we find no other Charges or Reprizes allowed than the Juſtices Fees only.

This

This Survey and Accompt made above Two Hundred Years past is here inserted, to the End it might appear what the Revenue of this Principality alone was, besides the Dutchy of Cornwall, *and Earldom of* Chester, *near the first certain Erection thereof in the Hands of that worthy Prince, commonly called* The Black-Prince.

The said Prince of *Wales*, Sirnamed *The Black Prince*, being also Duke of *Aquitane*, *Guies*, and *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*, after many fortunate Victories atchieved by him, having subdued a great Part of *France*, and having taken *John* the *French* King Prisoner at *Poyteers* in *France*, and after that also having vanquished *Henry* at *Naveroit* in *Spain*, and restored *Peter* King of *Arragon*, he died in *June*, being then about the Age of Forty-six Years, and in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of his Father, King *Edward* the Third, leaving behind him *Richard*, his Son and Heir, Born at *Bourdeaux*, and thereof Sirnamed *Richard* of *Bourdeaux*.

The Cronicles of *England* of this Time.

This *Richard* Sirnamed of *Bourdeaux*, Son and Heir of the said *Edward the Black Prince*, after the Death of his Father, was created by his Grandfather, King *Edward* the Third, to be Prince of *Wales*, at *Havoring at the Bower*, in the County of *Essex*, the Twentieth Day of *November*, in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of the said King *Edward* the Third, the said *Richard* then being about the

Richard of *Bourdeaux*, Son of *the Black Prince* created Prince of *Wales*, after the Death of his Father.

Charta Regia data 20 Nov. An. 50. Ed. III.

the Age of Eleven Years, and upon *Chriſtmas* Day then next following, the ſaid King *Edward* the Third cauſed the ſaid Prince (being his Nephew) to ſit at his Table in high Eſtate, above all his Uncles, being the King's Sons, as repreſenting the Perſonage of the Heir apparent to the Crown; and gave to him the two Parts of all the ſaid Principality, Counties, Lordſhips, Caſtles, and the moſt of the ſaid Lands, which belonging to the ſaid *Black Prince*, and the Reverſion of the third Part thereof; (the Poſſeſſion of the Third Part thereof then being to the Mother of the ſaid Prince *Richard*, for her Dowry) with a Hundred Thirteen Pound, Six Shillings Eight Pence Yearly Rent, payable by the Earl of *March*, as a Fee Farm for the Lordſhip and Lands of *Beult*; and Eighty-five Marks for the Fee Farm of the Caſtle, Lordſhip, and Land of *Montgomery*, with the Vacations of Biſhopricks, excepting the Fees of the Baron Marches of *Wales*, which do always hold of the Crown *in Capite*; and excepting the Avoidance of the Biſhoprick of St. *David's* in *Wales*, which anciently alſo belonged to the Crown, with the like Limitation of Eſtate, *viz. To the ſaid Prince* Richard, *and his Heirs, Kings of* England.

It ſeemeth that theſe Lordſhips of *Beult* and *Montgomery*, being formerly granted to *Edward the Black Prince*, were before this Time given away in Fee Farm, rendering the Rents here ſpoken of.

After

After the Death of the ſaid King *Edward* the Third, which was in the firſt Year of his Reign, the Kingdom of *England* deſcended unto the ſaid *Richard*, being his Grandchild; and he was Crowned King thereof by the Name of King *Richard* the Second; and in the three and twentieth Year of his Reign, he reſigned his Kingdom (or rather more truely, was deſpoſed againſt his Will, and after by a violent Death, departed this Life without Iſſue. *Henry* of *Bullingbrooke*, Duke of *Lancaſter* and *Hereford*, Earl of *Darby*, *Leiceſter* and *Lincoln*, Son and Heir to *John* of *Gaunt* fourth Son to King *Edward* the Third, reigning in his ſtead.

Henry of *Bullingbrooke*, by the Name of King *Henry* the Fourth, by his Charter dated at *Weſtminſter* the fifteenth Day of *October*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, created *Henry* his eldeſt Son, ſurnamed of *Monmouth*, Prince of *Wales*, and inveſted him with the ſaid Princely Ornaments, *viz.* the Chaplet, Gold-Ring, and Rod or Verge of Gold, *To have and to hold, unto him and his Heirs, Kings of* England. And by one other Charter of the ſame Date gave unto him, and to his Heirs, Kings of *England*, the ſaid Principality, with the Lordſhips, Caſtles, and Lands before mentioned in the Charter made to the *Black Prince*, together with four Comots in the County of *Carnarvon*, *viz.* the Comots of *Iſaph*, *Ughaph*, *Nanconeway* and *Crewthyn*, not named before, and the Reverſion of the Lordſhip of *Haverford* with the Prizes of Wines there, and of the Lordſhips *Newyn*, and

Ex Rotulo Chartarum de anno 1. regni regis, b. 4. Alta Charta eodem Anno.

Pughby in *North-Wales*, which *Thomas Percy* Earl of *Worceſter* then held for Term of his Life, of the Demiſe of King *Richard* the Second; together alſo with the Reverſion of the County and Lordſhip of *Angleſey* in *North-Wales*, and the Caſtle of *Bewmarris*, and the Comots, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments belonging thereunto, which *Henry Percy*, Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, then held for Term of his Life, of the Demiſe of the ſaid King *Henry* the Fourth; and by an Act of Parliament made in the firſt Year of King *Henry* the Fourth, whereby the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* is ſevered from the Crown of *England*, the Stile of the ſaid Prince is declared to be this, *Prince of* Wales, *Duke of* Aquitane, *of* Lancaſter, *and of* Cornwall, *and Earl of* Cheſter. For the ſaid King *Henry* the Fourth, having been himſelf Duke of *Lancaſter*, before his Aſſumption of the Crown; and knowing that the Name of Duke being an inferior Dignity, would extinguiſh and be ſurrounded in the Crown as in the Superior, deſired (as by that Act of Parliament appeareth) not only to ſeparate the ſaid Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and the Lands thereof, from the Crown, to the Intent he might ſtill hold the ſaid Dutchy as his ancient Patrimony, if he were put from the Crown, being but his new acquired Dignity, but alſo to preſerve the ſaid Stile, Title and Name of Duke of *Lancaſter* in his Poſterity; which as the ſaid Act affirmeth his Anceſtors had ſo worthily born and ſuſtained.

Afterwards the ſaid *Henry* the Fourth died i
th

the fourteenth Year of his Reign, and the said *Henry* of *Monmouth*, Prince of *Wales*, succeeded him in the Kingdom, by the Name of King *Henry* the Fifth, who also in the tenth Year of his Reign died, leaving *Henry* his Son behind him, being an Infant of the Age of ten Months, who by reason of his tender Age, was not (as by any Record extant can be proved) ever created Prince, but was proclaimed King immediately after the Death of his Father, by the Name of King *Henry* the Sixth.

King *Henry* the Sixth, by the Advice and Council of his Lords Spiritual and Temporal given to him in his Parliament holden in the thirty first Year of his Reign, did afterwards by his Charter, bearing Date at *Westminster* the fifteenth Day of *March*, in the thirty second Year of his Reign, create *Edward* his Son born at *Westminster*, by one and the self-same Patent, to be both Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*, and invested him therein with the usual Ensigns of that Dignity, as had been in former time accustomed, *To have and to hold the said Dignities to him and his Heirs, Kings of* England: Which Charter is recited in the Act of Parliament made for the Confirmation thereof by Parliament, holden at *Westminster* the ninth Day of *July* in the three and thirtieth Year of the Reign of the same King.

Carta Regia 15. Martii. 32 Hen. 6. *Edward*, Son and Heir apparent of King *Henry* the Sixth, Prince of *Wales*.

His Creation.

33. H. 6.

In which Act of Parliament, is also recited another Charter, likewise confirmed by the said Parliament, whereby the said King did give

unto the ſaid Prince, the ſaid Principality of *Wales*, together with all his Lordſhips and Lands, Caſtles and Tenements, by ſpecial Names above mentioned, and in the former Charters granted and convey'd to the former Princes, and the ſaid Fee Farms and Rents of 113 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of the Lordſhip and Town of *Buelt*, and the ſaid 56 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* out of the Lordſhip, Caſtle and Town of *Montgomery*, likewiſe mentioned in the Charters of the former Prince: *To have and to hold the ſame to him and his Heirs, Kings of* England.

By the ſame Act of Parliament alſo it was Enacted (becauſe the ſaid Prince was then of tender Years) there was aſſign'd unto him a certain Number of Servants to attend on him according to his Eſtate and Dignity, which ſhould be at Diet in the King's Houſe, until the ſaid Prince ſhould accompliſh the Age of fourteen Years, and that the King ſhould have all ſuch Sums of Mony as ſhould clearly remain unto the Prince, due of all manner Iſſues and Revenues which the Prince then had in reſpect of his ſaid Principality, Dutchy and Earldome, until the ſaid Age of fourteen Years, the ſaid Revenues to be accounted for to the King in his Exchequer; reſerving unto the ſaid Prince, until he ſhould come to be of the Age of eight Years, a thouſand Pound yearly, and from that Age, 'till he come to fourteen Years, two thouſand Marks yearly for his Wardrobes, Wages of Servants and other neceſſary Expences. But ſaving always unto the King, the Advouſons of Biſhopricks and ſpiritual

The King to have the Revenues, 'till the Prince accompliſh the Age of fourteen Years.

ritual Livings, and the Gifts of all Offices, Wards, Reliefs, and Eſcheats belonging to the ſaid Prince, until he ſhould accompliſh the ſaid Age of fourteen Years, ſaving ſuch Eſtate in certain of the ſaid Lands, as the Queen had to her before the ſaid time, aſſured unto the ſaid Prince, ſhould be of the ſaid Age of fourteen Years, and ſaving certain particular Sums of Mony in the ſaid Act of Parliament mentioned, as were formerly appointed out of the ſaid Lands, as well for Expence of the Kings of *England* for their Houſhold, as otherwiſe during ſuch particular times as are therein declared: Provided that all Offices formerly granted by the King, and needing actual Exerciſe, and the Fees due to the ſame, ſhould not be prejudiced by the ſaid Act.

Afterwards by another Charter, the ſaid King doth releaſe unto the ſaid Prince, all the ſaid Grant of the ſaid yearly Sums of Mony iſſuing out of the Revenues aforeſaid; and all things by the ſaid Act granted and appointed unto the ſaid King, reſerving only for the ſame unto the ſaid King yearly, five hundred twenty ſeven Marks, four Shillings, ſeven Pence Halfpenny, to be iſſuing out of the ſaid Principality and Earldom; and ſeven hundred ſixty ſeven Marks, eleven Shillings, ſeven Pence Halfpenny, yearly, out of the ſaid Dutchy, until the ſaid Prince ſhould be of eight Years of Age; then reſerving out of the ſaid Principality and Earldom, yearly unto the King, two hundred ſeventy ſeven Marks, four Shillings ſeven Pence Halfpenny; and out of

Ex Charta Regia dat. In Scaccario penes Rememor. Theſaurar. remanente.

the ſaid Dutchy yearly, five hundred and ſeventeen Marks, eleven Shillings, ſeven Pence Halfpenny, until the ſaid Age of fourteen Years of the Prince, for the ſaid Dutchy, and to be imployed towards the Charges of the King's Houſhold, and not otherwiſe.

And the ſaid King, by his Letters Patents, dated the eighteenth of *January*, in the five and thirtieth Year of his Reign, during the Minority of the ſaid Prince, ordained the then Archbiſhop of *York*, the then Biſhops of *Winchester*, *Hereford*, *Coventry*, and *Litchfield*, and the Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal; the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Stafford*, and *Wilts*, the then Viſcount *Beamont*, and alſo *John Sutton*, and *Thomas Stanly*, Knights, to be of the Privy Council unto the ſaid Prince; enjoyning all Officers and Miniſters of the ſaid Prince, that they and every of them ſhould be obedient in the Execution of all Commandments and Warrants of the ſaid Counſellors, or at the leaſt four of them together, with the Aſſent and Conſent of the Queen in all Cauſes and Matters concerning the Titles, Rights, Poſſeſſions, and Intereſts of the ſaid Prince; and that the ſaid Commandments and Warrants ſhould be as available in that Behalf, as if the ſame had been made or done by the ſaid Prince himſelf, being of full Age: Which Commandment in all Leaſes of the ſaid Prince's Inheritance, was purſued accordingly.

In Chartes pat. 35. H. 6. pars 2. a.

In the nine and thirtieth Year of the ſaid King

King *Henry* the Sixth's Reign, he being of the House of *Lancaster*, (such is the mutability, and so unstable are all human Things) that the said King being a Man (as the Times then were devout and religious) the Founder of Schools and Colleges, virtuous, and a Lover of Peace, was by the Violence of the Heirs of the House of *York* put from his Kingdom, and committed to Prison, and *Edward*, Earl of *March*, Son and Heir to *Richard* Duke of *York*, reigned in his stead, by the Name of King *Edward* the Fourth.

But yet behold the Hand of God, for in the tenth Year of the said King *Edward* the Fourth, upon Discontentment conceived against him by *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, a Man more popular and potent than was fit for a Subject, the said *Richard*, with a collected Power, so prest the King, that he was driven to fly the Realm, and to seek foreign Aid, seeing his homebred Subjects proved so unfaithful.

Then King *Henry* the Sixth, after ten Years Imprisonment, readepted the Kingdom, and in the said tenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth, wrote the forty ninth Year of his Reign, having indured ten Years intermission in the Computation of his time, as appeareth in the Books of Law of that Age. But being thus seated, he was yet unsettled, and after much effusion of Blood; (for in a Civil War, there is no true Victory, in as much as he that prevaileth is also a Loser:) Kng *Henry*

the Sixth was compelled again to give place to his Adversary, and after to make that part sure, was deprived of Life, having lost also *Edward* his Son, Prince before spoken of, the hope of all his Posterity, in the Battel of *Tewkesbury*.

11 *Ed. IV. pars* 1, *membr.* 1.

Edward the Fourth, having thus gained the Crown, which had been thus shaken from his Head, did by his Charter dated the 26th of *June*, in the eleventh Year of his Reign, create *Edward* of *Westminster*, his Son, and Heir Apparent, Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*. And by another like Charter of the same Year, gave unto him the Lands and Revenues of the said Principality and Earldom, *To have and to hold, to him and his Heirs, Kings of* England. This *Edward* the Prince being of tender Years, was born in the Sanctuary of *Westminster*, whither the Queen his Mother was fled for her Security; and during the time that the King her Husband had avoided the Realm.

Afterwards the said King by his Letters Patents, bearing Date the eighth Day of *July*, in the said eleventh Year of his Reign, ordained his Queen, the then Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, Brothers to the said King; the then Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Durham*; *Anthony* Earl *Rivers*, the then Abbot of *Westminster*, Chancellor to the Prince, *William Hastings* Knight, Lord Chamberlain to the King, *Richard Fynes*, Lord *Dacres*, Steward

Steward of the ſaid Prince, *John Fogge*, *John Scot*, Knights, *Thomas Vaughan*, Chamberlain to the Prince, *John Alcocke*, and *Richard Fowler*, to be of Council unto the ſaid Prince, giving unto them, and every Four of them thereby, with the Advice and expreſs Conſent of the Queen, large Power to Adviſe and Counſel the ſaid Prince, and to order and diſpoſe the Lands, Revenues and Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Prince, and the Nomination of Officers belonging to the ſaid Prince, when they ſhould happen to become void, or that the Parties were inſufficient. The ſaid Authority thus given unto the ſaid Counſellors, to continue until the ſaid Prince ſhould accompliſh the Age of Fourteen Years, which was performed by them accordingly in all Leaſes, Diſpoſitions, and Grants of the Revenues of the ſaid Prince.

The ſaid King *Edward* the Fourth, by one other Charter, compoſed in *Engliſh*, and bearing Date the Tenth of *November*, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, appointed the ſaid Earl *Rivers*, being Brother unto the Queen, to be the Governor of the Perſon of the ſaid Prince, and to have the Education and the Inſtitution of him in all Virtues worthy his Birth, and to have the Government and Direction of his Servants. *Pat.* 13. *E.* IV. *Pars* 2.

King *Edward* the Fourth having Reigned full Two and Twenty Years, in the Four and Twentieth Year of his Reign left this mortal Life, and ended his Days at *Weſtminſter*, and was interred at *Windſor*. *Edward* the Prince

Prince, his Son and Heir, then being at *Ludlow*, near the Marshes of *Wales*, for the better ordering of the *Welsh* under the Government of the said Lord *Rivers*, his Uncle on the Mother's Side, and upon the Death of his Father, drawing towards *London* to prepare for his Coronation, fell into the Hands of his Uncle by the Father, *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*; and the said Lord *Rivers* being upon the Way towards *London*, was intercepted, and lost his Head at *Pomfret*, for what Cause I know not other than this, that he was thought to be too great an Obstacle between a thirsty tyrannous Desire, and the Thing that was so thirstily and tyrannously desired.

Edward, King of *England*, the fifth of that Name, (for so he was, although he enjoyed it not long, being thus surprized under the Power of his natural Uncle, and yet his mortal Enemy) was brought to *London* with great Solemnity and Pomp, and with the great Applause of the People, flocking about to behold his Person, as the manner of the *English* Nation is to do, whose new Joys cannot endure to be fettred with any Bonds. His said Uncle calling himself Lord Protector of the King and his Realm, but indeed was the Woolf to whom the Lamb was committed; for having thus surprized the King's Person, he laboured by all Means to get into his Possession also the younger Brother, being Duke of *York*, knowing that they both being sundred, the Safety of the younger would be a Means to preserve the elder, and there-

therefore by all ſiniſter Perſwaſions and fair Pretences, having obtained the younger Duke from his Mother, the King and the Duke both for a time remained in the *Tower* of *London*, and there ſhortly after both in one Bed were in the Night ſmothered to Death, and buried in an obſcure and ſecret Place unknown how and where, until one of the Executioners thereof, after many Years, being condemned to die for other his manifold Crimes, confeſſed alſo his guilty Fact in this pitiful Tragedy, and the Circumſtance thereof, of which, by reaſon of the Secrecy and Incertainty, divers had before that diverſly conjectured. And by this Means all the Proviſion for the Coronation of innocent *Edward* ſerved the Turn to ſet the Crown upon the Head of tyrannous *Richard*: Out of which, by the Way, I cannot but obſerve, how hateful a bloody Hand is to Almighty God, the King of Kings, who revenged the Bloodſhed of thoſe civil Broils, whereof *Edward*, the Father, had been the Occaſion; and the Breach of his Oath, upon thoſe his two innocent Infants.

Ed. IV. upon his return into *England*, took an Oath at *York*, that he would not claim the Kingdom, but only the Dutchy of *York*.

This Tyrant and Stain of the *Engliſh* Story, *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, uſurped the Kingdom by the Name of *Richard* the Third, and became King; yet as our Records of Law witneſs *de facto, ſed non de jure*. And in the firſt Year of his Reign, created *Edward* his Son, being a Child of ten Years of Age, Prince of *Wales*, Lieutenant of the Realm of *Ireland*.

But

But for that the Prosperity of the Wicked is but as the flourishing of a green Tree, which whilst a Man passes by is blasted dead at the Roots, and his Place knoweth it no more. So shortly afterwards, God raised up *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, the next Heir of the House of *Lancaster*, to execute Justice upon that unnatural and bloody Usurper, and to cast him that had been the Rod of God's Judgments upon others, into the Fire also. For in the third Year of the Reign of the said *Richard*, at the Battle of *Bosworth*, whereinto the said *Richard* entered in the Morning, Crowned in all Kingly Pomp, he was slain, and his naked Carcass with as much Despight as could be devised, was carried out thereof at Night, and the said *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, the *Solomon* of *England*, Father to *Margaret*, your Majesties great Grandmother, reigned in his Stead, by the Name of King *Henry* the Seventh.

This King *Henry* the Seventh, took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the eldest Daughter, and after the Death of her Brothers, the Relict Heir of King *Edward* the Fourth, by which Marriage all Occasions of further Contention between those noble Families of *York* and *Lancaster* were taken away, and utterly quenched, and the red Rose conjoyned with the white.

Inter warra. ad magnum sigillum in Cancellaria.

The said King *Henry* the Seventh, by his Letters Patents, dated the first Day of *December*, in the Fifth Year of his Reign, created *Arthur*, his eldest Son and Heir apparent, being then about the Age of Three Years, Prince of *Wales*. Also

Alſo there was a Charter of the Grant of the Lands of the ſaid Principality, Earldom of *Cheſter*, and *Flint*, dated the twenty ſeventh of *February*, in the ſaid fifth Year of the ſaid King, made unto the ſaid Prince. *Ex charta de conceſſ. de Wyg. &c. 9 b. 7.*

The ſaid King *Henry* the Seventh by his Charter bearing Date the twentieth Day of *March* in the eighth Year of his Reign, did conſtitute and appoint the ſaid Prince *Arthur* to be his Juſtice in the Counties of *Salop*, *Hereford*, *Glouceſter*, and the Marches of *Wales*, adjoyning to the ſaid Shires, to enquire of all Liberties, Privileges, and Franchiſes, being poſſeſſed or claimed, or which then after ſhould be poſſeſſed or claimed by any Perſon or Perſons, and which were to be ſeized into the King's Hands, and of all Eſcapes and Felons, and thoſe Inquiſitions ſo from time to time to be taken to certify into the Chancery. And by the ſame Charter gave him Power to ſubſtitute and appoint others under him for the better Execution of the ſame, which afterwards by Commiſſion was executed accordingly. *Inter warr. ad magnum ſigillum in cancellaria.*

And the ſaid King alſo by his Charter bearing Date the fourteenth of *June*, in the eighth Year of his Reign, made and conſtituted the ſaid *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and Governor, and Warden of the Marches of *England* towards *Scotland*, and ſubſtituted as his Lieutenant aud Vice-warden under him *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, for the due Execution thereof.

Likewiſe

Likewise the said King by his Letters Patents dated the fifth Day of *November* in the ninth Year of his Reign, in Augmentation of the Revenue of the Prince, did grant unto the said Prince the Honour, Castle, and Lordship of *Wigmore*, and divers other Castles, Manors, and Lands, which some time had been belonging to the Earldom of *March*, which came to the Crown by King *Edward* the Fourth, who was himself Earl of *March* before he assumed his Regal Estate, *To have and to hold* during the Pleasure of the King, yielding yearly the Rent of two hundred Pounds.

A Council assigned the said Prince.

This Prince was sent into the Marches of *Wales* for the Government of that Country, and in the seventeenth Year of the Reign of the said King his Father, had a Council of very wise and worthy Persons assigned unto him, as namely, Sir *Richard Poole* chief Chamberlain of the said Prince, Sir *Henry Vernon*, Sir *Richard Crofts*, Sir *David Phillips*, Sir *William Udal*, Sir *Thomas Englefield*, and Sir *Peter Newton*, Knights; *John Wilson*, *Henry Marian*, Doctor *William Smith* President of his Council, and Doctor *Charles*, where not long afterwards the said Prince died in the Castle of *Ludlow*, without Issue.

Charta creationis Princ. Walia.

After the Death of the said Prince *Arthur*, King *Henry* the Seventh by his Letters Patents dated the Eighteenth of *February* in the nineteenth Year of his Reign, in Parliament created *Henry*, then his only Son, who after was King *Henry* the Eighth, and whom before

fore that in the eleventh he had made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* by another Charter of the same Year, Constable of the Castle of *Dover*, to be Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*, being then about the Age of twelve Years, *to have and to hold*, to him and his Heirs Kings of *England* for ever, being the like Limitation of Estate, and with the like Investure as in former times had been accustomed. 10. *h.* 7.

But whether the said King did grant the Lands and Revenues belonging to the said Principality, unto the said Prince *Henry* or no, as he had done unto Prince *Arthur* his Brother, doth not appear by any Charter that as yet thereof can be found.

After the Death of King *Henry* the Seventh, the said Prince *Henry* was King of *England* by the Name of King *Henry* the Eighth, he had Issue, a Son called *Henry*, who died very young, he likewise had Issue, the Lady *Mary*, afterwards Queen, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, our late Sovereign of most happy Memory, and lastly Prince *Edward* the youngest in Years, who first reigned after the Death of his said Father by the Name of King *Edward* the Sixth.

But there cannot be found any Charters among the Records, whereby it may appear that any of them were created Princes of *Wales*, or whereby any of the Revenues of the said Principality were given or conferred unto any of

of them; so that it seemeth they were Princes generally by their Birth, and not Princes of *Wales* by any Creation or Investure; for in a Record of an Accompt of the Dutchy of *Cornwall* in the time of the said Prince *Edward*, he is called by the Name of the Prince of *England*, and not by the Name of the Prince of *Wales*.

Com. ministra. ducat. cornw. 30. & 31. h. 8. inter record. cur augment.

And thus much touching the Succession or Ranks of the Princes of *Wales*, which I have drawn in an Historical, although a plain and homely manner, thereby the better to take away the Harshness of the particularities of Records intermingled therewith, which of themselves although they afford profitable Knowledge, yet they do carry with them small Delight; but also for that the Variety of Things in those succeeding Ages, in the sundry Occurrences and Accidents thereof do yield good Matter of Observance, and worthy Memory, representing as it were the *English* State for the Time of more than Two Hundred Years together.

Now therefore do rest nevertheless three Things concerning the said Principality to be further considered of. First, in what Manner and Order the said Principality and Marches of *Wales* were governed and directed under the said Prince. Secondly, what Officers, as well domestical as others, the said Princes had about them, and their Fees as far forth as I could come to any certain Knowledge thereof. And thirdly, an Abstract of the Revenues of the said Principality, as they now stand

in

in Charge and be esteemed to your Majesty, whereby may be perceived what in time past the said Revenues have been, and in what Case they now stand.

The Manner of the Government of the Principality and Marches of Wales.

THE said Principality being under the Government of the Princes of the *Welsh* Blood (whose ancient Patrimony yet remained until the Conquest thereof by King *Edward* the First, as before hath been shewed) was guided, governed, and directed by their own municipal and homebred Laws, and the Customs of their Country. Most of which had their Commencement from the Constitutions of one of their ancient Princes called *Howell Dah*, as their Historians have recorded. But being reduced under the Yoke by the said King *Edward* he divided certain Parts of that Territory into Shires (as hath been declared) he caused the *Welsh* Laws to be perused, some whereof he did allow and approve, some others he did abrogate and disanul; and in their Place appointed new, altogether according to the *English* Manner of executing Justice. He caused to be devised certain Briefs, Writs, or *formulæ juris*, and he instituted their Manner of Process, Pleadings

Doctor Powel in Chronic. Wall.

Statutes Walliæ fol. 53.

ings, and Course of their judicial Proceedings. All which things do manifestly appear by the Act of Parliament made at *Ritblan* in *Wales*, called therefore *Statutum Wallia*, which afore is remembred, and when they want a Writ of Form to serve the present Case, then use they the Writ of *Quod ei deforciat*, which supplieth that Defect. And although the Principality of *Wales*, as hath appeared by some of the Records above mentioned, were divided into three Provinces, *North-Wales*, *South-Wales* and *West-Wales*; for so in some of the former Patents they are mentioned, yet for the Jurisdiction thereof, it was divided into two Parts, *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*: For a great Part of *West-Wales* was comprehended within the Shire of *Pembrooke*, which is a very ancient Shire of *Wales*, and the Territory thereof conquer'd by the *English*, in the time of *William Rufus*. Long time before the general Conquest of *Wales* by *Richard Strangbow*, being *English*, and the Earl thereof, and called also by some Earl of *Strigulia*, or *Chepstow*, was the first that attempted the Conquest of *Ireland*, in the Days of *Henry* the Second, which was above an hundred Years before the Conquest of *Wales* by King *Edward* the First. This Earldom of *Pembrooke* had in ancient time Palatine Jurisdiction, and therefore in some Records is called *regalis comitatus Pembrochia*.

2 E. 4. 12. a.

Geraldus Camb. 23.

24. E. 1. *Rot.* 57.

Hill. 7. E. *apud Camer Scaccarii.*

The Provinces of *North-Wales* and *South-Wales* were governed for Law in this Manner. The Prince had and used to hold a Chancery,

The Chamberlains Accompts.

cery, and a Court of Exchequer in the Caſtle of *Carnarvon* for *North-Wales*, and had a Judge or Juſtice which miniſtred Juſtice there to all the Inhabitants of *North-Wales*, and therefore was called the Juſtice of *North-Wales*. The like Courts of Chancery and Exchequer he held in the Caſtle of *Carmarthen* for *South-Wales*, where he had a Juſtice alſo called the Juſtice of *South Wales*, and the Courts of their Juſtices or Judges ſo held within their ſeveral Provinces, were called the great Seſſions of thoſe Provinces, and ſometimes theſe Juſtices were itinerant, and ſate in every of the ſeveral Counties of his Province. In theſe great Seſſions the Cauſes of greateſt Moment, real, perſonal and mixt, and Pleas of the Crown concerning Life and Members, were heard and determined. In theſe great Courts alſo upon Creation of every new Prince, there were granted by the People of that Province unto the Prince, *nomine recognitionis ad primum adventum principis*, certain Sums of Mony as it were in Acknowledgment or Relief of the new Prince, which Sums of Mony are called by them *Miſes*. Theſe *Miſes* or Sums of Mony were granted by the People unto the Prince for his Allowance of their Laws and ancient Cuſtoms, and a general Pardon of their Offences fineable or puniſhable by the Prince, and that Sum of theſe *Miſes* for the Shire of *Carmarthen* only, amounted unto eight hundred Marks, and for the Shire of *Cardigan* the total Sum of theſe *Miſes* amounted unto ſix hundred Marks, as by ſundry Records doth appear; theſe Sums of Mony were paid at cer-

3. *E.* 3. 19. *& in le novel print.* 63. *a.* 7. *H.* 35. *b.*

Chamberlains Accompts.

Miniſters Accompts 18. *H.* 7.

Miniſters Accompts. 16. *E* 4.

Chamberlains Accompts.

tain Days by ſeveral Portions, ſuch as were appointed, and in the ſaid Seſſions agreed upon. Alſo in every Shire of every of the ſaid Provinces there were holden certain inferior Courts, called therefore County Courts, and Shire Courts, and Tournes, after the Manner of *England*; and which by ſome were alſo the petty Seſſions. And there were alſo Courts inferior in ſundry Counties for ending of Cauſes of leſs Moment and Importance; and if any wrong Judgement were given in any of theſe Courts inferior, the ſame was redreſſed by a Writ of falſe Judgement in the Court ſuperior. And if any erroneous Judgement were given in the great Seſſions, which was the ſupream Court of Juſtice, that Error was either redreſſed by the Judgment of penal Juſtices itinerant, or elſe in the Parliament, and not otherwiſe in any the Courts of Juſtice now at *Weſtminſter*.

19 *H* 6. 12.
6 21. *H*. 7.
33. *a*.

The Marches of *Wales*.

As touching the Government of the Marches of *Wales*, it appeareth by divers ancient Monuments that the Conqueror after he had conquer'd the *Engliſh*, placed divers of his *Norman* Nobility upon the Confines and Borders towards *Wales*, and erected the Earldom of *Cheſter*, being upon the Borders of *North-Wales*, to Palatine, and gave Power unto the ſaid Perſons thus placed upon thoſe Borders, to make ſuch Conqueſts upon the *Welſh*, as they by their Strength could accompliſh, holding it a very good Policy thereby not only to encourage them to be more willing to ſerve him, but alſo to provide for them at other Mens coſts; and here-

hereupon further ordained that the Lands so conquered, should be holden of the Crown of *England in capite*, and upon this and such like Occasions divers of the Nobility of *England* having Lands upon the said Borders of *Wales* made Roads and Incursions upon the *Welsh*, whereby divers Parts of that Country near or towards the said Borders were won by the Sword from the *Welshmen*, and were planted partly with *English* Colonies; and the said Lands so conquered, were holden *per Baronia*, and were called therefore Baronies, Marchers. In such manner did *Robert Fitzhamon* acquire unto himself, and such others as assisted him, the whole Lordship of *Glamorgan*; using in some resemblance the *Roman* Policy, to enlarge Territories by stepping in between two Competitors, and by helping the one he subdued the other, and after turning his Sword against him whom he assisted, and making this the Pretence of his Quarrel alledge that he whom he had assisted, had denied to make unto him sufficient Recompence for his sustained Travels, and so made himself absolute Owner of all; likewise *Barnard Newmarch* conquered the Lordship of *Brecknock*, containing three Cantreds, and established his Conquest by a Marriage in the *Welsh* Blood: *Hugh Lacy* conquered the Lands of *Ewyas*, called after his Name *Ewyas Lacy*, and others did the like in other places of the Borders, all which were Baronies, Marchers, and were holden by such the Conquerors thereof *in capite* of the Crown of *England*, and because they and their Posterity might the better keep the said

Another Policy.

The original of the Baronies Marchers.

Lands ſo acquired, and that they might not be withdrawn by Suits of Law from the Defence of that which they had thus ſubdued; the ſaid Lordſhips and Lands ſo conquered, were ordained *Baronies Marchers*, and had a kind of Palatine Juriſdiction erected in every of them, and Power to adminiſter Juſtice unto their Tenants in every of their Territories; having therein Courts with divers Priviledges, Franchiſes, and Immunities; ſo that the Writs of ordinary Juſtice, out of the King's Courts, were for the moſt part not currant amongſt them. Nevertheleſs if the whole Barony had come in Queſtion, or that the Striſe had been two Barons Marchers, touching their Territories or Confines thereof: For want of a Superior, they had recourſe unto the King their ſupream Lord; and in theſe and ſuch like Caſes, where their own Juriſdiction failed, Juſtice was adminiſtred unto them in the Superior Courts of this Realm. And this was the State of the Government of the Marches of *Wales*, both before and after the general Conqueſt of *Wales*, made by King *Edward* the Firſt, as hath been declared, until the ſeven and twentieth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth.

18. *Ed.* 2. *Fitz. aſſiſ.* 182.

13 *Ed.* III. *Fitzha. Juriſdiction* 23. 47. *Ed.* III. 5, 6, 7. 6. *b.* 5. *Fitzha. Juriſdiction* 34. 7. *b.* 6. 35. 36. *a.* 30. *b.* 6. 6. *b.*

And as touching the firſt Council, eſtabliſhed in the Marches of *Wales*, it is conceived by the beſt and moſt probable Opinions amongſt Antiquaries, that the ſame began in or about the ſeventeenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth, when as Prince *Edward* his Son was ſent unto the Marches of *Wales*, under the Tuition of the Lord *Rivers* his Uncle by the

the Mothers side, as afore hath appeared; and at what time also *John*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was appointed Lord President of *Wales*.

John, Bishop of *Worcester*, first President of the Marches of *Wales*. Dr. *Powell*, in *Chron. Walliæ p.* 389.

Prince *Arthur*, the Son of King *Henry* the Seventh, in the seventeenth Year of the Reign of the said King, went into *Wales*; at what time, Doctor *William Smith* was then President of the Council of the Marches of *Wales*, who was after Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Founder of the College of *Brazen-Nose*, in the University of *Oxford*. This Man was also President in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth, until the fourth Year of the Reign of the same King; at what time *Jeffry Blyth*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, succeeded in the Office of President of the said Council.

The Lady *Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Henry* the Eighth, and afterwards Queen, did carry the Title of Princess of *Wales* for a while, although the Patent of her Creation be not now to be found: Under whom, *John Voysey* Doctor of the Laws, and afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*, was President of that Council.

There succeeded him in the Office of President of the Council of the Marches of *Wales*, *Rowland Lee*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. And this was the State and Government of the Principality and Marches of *Wales*, in the seven and twentieth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth.

Stat. 27. h. 8. cap. 26. The ſaid King by a Statute made in the ſeven and twentieth Year of his Reign, united and annexed the Principality and Dominion of *Wales* unto the Realm of *England*; altering in many Parts the former Juriſdiction and Government thereof, bringing the ſame to the like Adminiſtration of Juſtice as was and yet is uſual in *England:* Appointing that the Laws of *England* ſhould take place there, and that all *Welſh* Laws, ſiniſter Cuſtoms and Tenures, not agreeable to the Laws of *England*, ſhould be thenceforth for ever abrogated and aboliſhed. Of which Union and Annexation, firſt for that thereof hath enſued great Peace, Tranquility, Civility, and infinite good to the Inhabitants of that Country of *Wales*; Secondly, becauſe in ſome reſpect it may ſerve as a Project and Preſident of ſome other Union and Annexation by your Majeſty, of as much, or of more Conſequence and Importance; and Thirdly, becauſe the ſame Union doth contain an expreſs Image of the politick Government of the Realm of *England*; I have preſumed with convenient brevity upon this good Occaſion here in this place to expreſs the ſame: Therefore whereas in former Time there had been in *Wales* anciently eight ſeveral Shires or Counties, beſides the County of *Monmouth*, which was the ninth, and that ſome other Territories in *Wales* were then no Shire Grounds, by reaſon whereof the Laws of *England* could have no current Paſſage therein. For all the ordinary Miniſters and Executioners of the Proceſs of the Laws of *England*, or which have Vicountiel Juriſdiction, are the

Statutum de 24. h. 8. cap. 26.

Officers

Officers of particular Shires, as the Sheriffs, the Coroners, the Eſcheators, and ſuch like. Therefore by the ſaid Act of Parliament, there are erected in *Wales*, four other new ordained Shires of the Lands not formerly ſo divided; namely, the ſeveral Shires of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Montgomery*, and *Denbigh*; and thoſe alſo, together with the former ancient Shires, are by that Act of Parliament, and by the Statute of 38 *H.* 8. ſubdivided into Cantreds; and all the March Grounds, being then neither any part of *Wales*, although formerly conquered out of *Wales*, neither any part of the Shires of *England*, the ſaid King by his ſaid Act of Parliament did annex and unite, partly unto the ſaid Shires of *England*, and partly unto the Shires of *Wales*, next adjoyning, as was thought then (by reaſon of Vicinity of Place, and other Correſpondency) moſt convenient, as by the ſaid Acts of Parliament appeareth: which the ſaid King was the rather occaſioned to do, for moſt of the ſaid Baronies Marchers were then in his own Hands. And for that alſo divers Murthers, Rapes, Robberies, and Enormities had been there committed; and by reaſon of the Flight of the Offenders from one Barony, as is uſual upon the Borders, they had eſcaped due and condign Puniſhment for their ſuch Enormities and odious Offences. He ordained alſo that the County of *Monmouth*, formerly being a Shire of *Wales*, ſhould be governed from thenceforth in like manner, and by the ſame Judges, as other the Shires of *England*. And for the other twelve Shires, he ordained

Stat. 27. *h.* 8. *cap.* 26.

Stat. 27. *h.* 8. *cap.* 26.

a ſpecial Juriſdiction and Officers, but yet in ſubſtance agreeable, and after the manner of the *Engliſh* Laws, although for the Circumſtance of Time, and Place, and Perſons, in ſome few things diſcordant.

Stat. 27. *h.* 8. *cap.* 26. He ordained, that out of every of the ſaid Shires of *Wales*, there ſhould be one Knight, and out of every of the Shire Towns of *Wales*, named in the ſaid Act of Parliament, there ſhould be one Burgeſs elected, after the *Engliſh* manner: which Knights and Burgeſſes ſo ſelected, and duly upon Summons of every Parliament in *England*, returned, ſhould have Place and Voice in the Parliament of *England*, as other the Knights and Burgeſſes of *England* uſed to have.

Circuits. 34. *h.* 8. *cap.* 26. *Stat.* And for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the ſaid twelve Shires of *Wales*, there was by the Act of Parliament of 34 *H.* 8. ordained four ſeveral Circuits, Precincts, or *Conventus Juridicus*, allotting to every of them three of thoſe Shires, ſo that the Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter* hath under his Juriſdiction, the three ſeveral Shires of *Denbigh*, *Flint*, and *Montgomery*; his Fee is yearly, 100 *l.*

Juſtice. The Shires of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Angleſey*, are under the Juſtice of *North-Wales*, whoſe Fee is 50 *l.*

The Counties of *Carmardin*, *Pembrooke*, and *Cardigan*, have alſo their Juſtice, whoſe yearly Fee is 50 *l.*

The

The Counties of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan*, have alſo their Juſtice, whoſe Fee is yearly 50*l.*

After by an Act of Parliament made 18 *Eliz. cap.* 8. one other Juſtice Aſſiſtant, was ordained to the former Juſtices: ſo that now every of the ſaid four Circuits have two Juſtices, *viz.* one chief Juſtice, and a ſecond Juſtice Aſſiſtant. *Stat.* 18. *Eliz. cap.* 8.

Their Juriſdiction.

THeſe Juſtices in every of their Circuits, have almoſt the ſame Juriſdiction, that the ancient Juſtices in *Eyre*, or Juſtices Itinerant had. Firſt, they had Power to hear and determine all Criminal Cauſes, which are called in the Laws of *England*, *The Pleas of the Crown*: And herein they have the ſame abſolute Juriſdiction, that the Juſtices have of your Majeſty's Bench, commonly called the *King's Bench*. *Stat.* 34. *h.* 8. *cap.* 2. & 4. *Stat.* 18. *Eliz. cap.* 8. Criminal Cauſes.

They have alſo Juriſdiction to hear and determine all civil Cauſes, which are called in the Laws of *England*, *Common Pleas*, and to take the Acknowledgment of all Fines, levied of Lands or Hereditaments, without ſuing any *dedimus poteſtatem*; and herein they have the ſame Juriſdiction that the Juſtices of the Common Place do execute in the Hall at *Weſtminſter*. Alſo they may hear and determine all Aſſizes upon Diſſeiſons of Lands Civil Cauſes. Common Pleas.

or

or Hereditaments, wherein they equal the Juriſdiction of the Juſtices of Aſſize.

Juſtices of Aſſize.

They may hear and determine all notable Violences and Outrages perpetrated or done within their ſeveral Precincts, and therein they have the Power, Authority, and Juriſdiction of the Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

Their Chancery Seal *and* Writs.

FOraſmuch as no Suit can commence between Party and Party, nor orderly Juſtice can be done without Complaint of the Purſuant, and Summons and Monition given unto the Defendant: which Summons, the Policy of *England* from the beginning of the firſt Foundation of this Common-wealth hath appointed to be performed by that kind of *Formulæ Juris*, which the common Law calleth a Writ or Brief; ſo called, as *Bracton* ſaith, *Breve quia rem quæ eſt & intentionem petentis breviter enarrat*, and which Writ is always conceived in Form in the King's Name, in manner of a *Precept Royal*, and ſealed with the King's great Seal. Therefore in the appointing of this Juriſdiction, there is ordained to every Circuit or Precinct, a ſeveral Seal for the ſealing of ſuch Writs and Commiſſions as the Caſe ſhall require within that Circuit. And foraſmuch as all Writs are either original, ſuch as do begin the Suit, or elſe Judicial,

Writs either *Judicial* or *Original*.

al, ſuch as command and warrant the Execution; therefore it is by the ſaid Statute made in 34 *H.* VIII. ordained that the Seal ſerving for Original Proceſs in the ſeveral Shires of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*, ſhould be in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain of *Denbigh*; and that the Original Seal of *Cheſter* ſhall be, and ſtand for the Original Seal of *Flint*, and ſhall be in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain of *Cheſter*. The like Seal ſerving for the ſeveral Shires of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Angleſey*, to be in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain of *North-Wales*.

The like Seal concerning the ſeveral Shires of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan*, is committed to the Cuſtody of the Steward of *Brecknock*.

And finally, the like Seal ſerving the ſeveral Shires of *Carmarden*, *Pembrooke*, and *Cardigan*, is in the Uſage of the Chamberlain of *South-Wales*.

Theſe Chamberlains are as Chancellors in this Behalf, and have the ſealing of all Original Writs and Commiſſions, within their ſeveral Precincts, and theſe Chamberlains may alſo award out ſeveral Writs to all Under-Receivers of the Revenues and Miniſters to make their Accounts.

The Seal for the ſealing of Judicial Writs, is appointed by the ſaid Statute of 34 *H.* VIII. to be and remain by the Juſtices of every of the ſaid Circuits for the more expedite Execution of their Judgments. *Their*

Their Seſſions and Manner of Sittings.

The great Seſſions.

EVERY of theſe Juſtices in their ſeveral Circuits, ſhall be Itinerant twice every Year, and ſit in every of the Shires within their Authority, by the ſpace of Six Days together, at a Place certain by them to be appointed, and upon Proclamation of Summons to be made fifteen Days before the ſaid Sittings, where all Perſons requiring Juſtice, may purchaſe their Writs, and proceed in their Suits. And where Adjournments of the Cauſes there depending, ſhall be *de die in diem*, and if the Cauſe can have no end during the Sitting, then from Seſſions to Seſſions, as the Nature of the Buſineſs ſhall require, and according to the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtices; and theſe Sittings are called the great Seſſion.

Adjournments.

And if there ſhall be ſuch Multitude of Pleas perſonal, as that they cannot be tried at the ſame great Seſſions, then the Iſſues there in Trial, ſhall and may be tried at ſome other Seſſions, before the Deputy Juſtice, which is therefore called the petty Seſſions.

34 *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. *n.* 33

And if any erronious Judgment be given by the ſaid Juſtices in any real Action, the ſame ſhall be reverſed by Writ of Error, before the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench*. And if

if the ſaid erroneous Judgment ſhall be in any Action perſonal, the ſame ſhall be reverſed by Bill before the Lord Preſident of the Marches and Council there.

Officers, Miniſters, Clarks, and Writers for the expediting of the ſaid great Seſſions.

FIRST, there are the Chamberlains of every of the ſaid Circuits, as hath been ſaid, who are properly and originally the Treaſurers of the Revenue within their Charge, and by the ſaid Statutes, are alſo Keepers of the Seals, as aforeſaid, wherein they do undertake in Part the Office of a Chancellor.

And in every of the ſaid Circuits, there is the Attorney, or *Regius advocatus*, and Solicitor.

There is a Prothonotary, or chief Regiſter, who draweth all the Pleadings, entereth and engroſſeth the Records and Judgments in civil Cauſes, and ingroſſing Fines. And there is alſo a Clark of the Crown, which draweth and ingroſſeth all Inditements and Proceedings, Arraignments and Judgments in Criminal Cauſes. And theſe two Officers are at your Majeſties Appointment. Prothonotary. Clark of the Crown. At the King's Appointment.

There

The Marshal. There is a Marshal to attend the Persons of the Judges at their common sitting, and going from the Sessions or Court.

Cryer. There is a Cryer, *tanquam publicus preco*, to call forth such Persons, whose Appearances are necessary, and to impose Silence to the People. And these two Officers last remembred, are disposed by the Justices. And thus much touching the Justices of the great Sessions.

There are also other ordinary Officers appointed for every Shire in *Wales*, by the said Statute of 34 *H.* VIII. such and in like manner as in other the Shires of *England*.

There is a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, to certain Gentlemen, giving them Power to preserve the Peace, and to resist and punish all turbulent Persons, whose Misdemeanour may tend to the Disquiet of the People; and these are called the Justices of the Peace, and every of them may well be termed *Eirenarcha*. The chief of them is called *Custos Rotulorum*, in whose Custody all the Records of their Proceedings are resident. Others there are of that Number, called Justices of the Peace, and *quorum*, because in their Commissions, whereby they have Power to sit and determine Causes concerning breach of Peace and Misbehaviour; the Words of their Commission are conceived this *quorum*, such and such, *unum vel duos*, &c. *esse volumus*, and without some one or more

more of them of the *quorum*, no Seſſions can be holden. And for the avoiding of a ſuperfluous Number of ſuch Juſtices; for through the Ambition of many, it is counted a Credit to be burthened with that Authority; the Statute of 34. *H.* 8. hath expreſly prohibited, that there ſhall be but eight Juſtices of Peace within every of the Counties and Shires of *Wales*; which if the Number were not indefinite for the Shires of *England*, it were the better. Theſe Juſtices do hold their Seſſions quarterly.

And it is further ordained by the ſaid Statute of 34. *H.* 8. that two Juſtices of Peace, whereof one to be of the *quorum*, may hold their Seſſions without any greater Number.

The Clerk of the Peace.

In every of the ſaid Shires where the ſaid Commiſſion of the Peace is eſtabliſhed, there is alſo a Clerk of the Peace, for the entring and ingroſſing of all Proceedings before the ſaid Juſtices; and this Officer is appointed by the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*.

The Sheriffe 34. *h.* 8. *cap.* 16.

Every of the ſaid Shires hath his Sheriffe, which Word being of the *Saxon Engliſh*, is as much as to ſay, as a *Shire Reeve*, or Miniſter, or Bailiffe of the County; his Function or Office is twofold, miniſterial or judicial. As touching his miniſterial Office, he is the Miniſter and Executioner of all the Proceſs and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and thereof ought to make Return or Certificate. And as touching his judicial Office, he hath

Authority to hold two ſeveral Courts of diſtinct Natures, the one called the *Tourne*, becauſe he keepeth a Tourne or Circuit about his Shire, holding the ſame in ſeveral Places; wherein he doth inquire of all Offences perpetrated againſt the common Law, and not forbidden by any Statute or Act of Parliament. And the Juriſdiction of this Court, is derived from Juſtice diſtributive, and is for criminal Offences. The other is called the County Court, where he doth determine all petty and ſmall Cauſes. Civil under the Value of forty Shillings, ariſing within the ſaid County; and thereof it is called the County Court. And the Juriſdiction of this Court is drawn from *Juſtice Commutative*, and is held every Month. The Office of the Sheriff is annual, and by the Statute of 34. *H.* 8. it is ordained, that the Lord Preſident, Council and Juſtices of *Wales*, or three of them at the leaſt, whereof the Preſident to be one, ſhall yearly nominate three fit Perſons for that Office, of whom the King's Majeſty may elect and chuſe one, who thereupon ſhall have his Patent, and be Sheriff of the ſaid Shire.

The County Court derived from Juſtice *Commutative*.

Eſcheator. 34. *b.* 8. *cap.* 16.

Every of the ſaid Shires hath an Officer, called an Eſcheator, which is an Officer to attend the King's Revenue, and to ſeize into his Majeſty's Hands, all Lands, either eſcheated, Goods, or Lands forfeited; and therefore he is called Eſcheator, and he is to enquire by good Enqueſt, of the Death of the King's Tenants, and to whom their Lands are deſcended, and to ſeize their Bodies and Lands for ward, if they be within age, and is accountable for

for the ſame. And this Officer in *Wales* is named by the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, by the Advice of the Lord Preſident, Council, and Juſtices, or three of them at the leaſt, whereof the Lord Preſident to be one. There are alſo in every of the ſaid Shires, two Officers, called Coroners; they are to enquire by Inqueſt, in what manner, and by whom every Perſon dying of a violent Death, came to his Death, and to enter the ſame of Record, which is Matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thereof they are called Coroners or Crowners, as one hath written, becauſe their Enquiries ought to be publick, *& in corona populi*. Theſe Officers are choſen by the Free-holders of the Shire, by Vertue of a Writ out of the Chancery *de Coronatore eligendo*; and of them I need not to ſpeak more, becauſe theſe Officers are elſewhere.

Coroners. 34 *h.* 8 *cap.* 26.

Skeene in verborum ſignificationem Juris Scotiæ. Theſe are in *Scotland*.

Foraſmuch as every Shire is divided into Hundreds, there are alſo by the ſaid Statute of 34. *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. ordained that two ſufficient Gentlemen or Yeomen ſhall be appointed Conſtables of every Hundred.

Conſtables of the Hundred.

Alſo there is in every Shire, one Goal or Priſon appointed for the reſtraint of Liberty of ſuch Perſons, as for their Offences are thereunto committed, until they ſhall be delivered by Courſe of Law.

The Goal.

Finally, In every Hundred of every of the ſaid Shires, the Sheriffs thereof ſhall nominate ſufficient Perſons to the Bayliffs of that

Hundred, and Under-miniſters of the Sheriff, and they are to attend upon the Juſtices in every of their Courts, and Seſſions.

The Government of the Marches of Wales, *after the Statutes of an.* 27, & 34. *H.* 8.

BY the ſaid Statute of 34. *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. it is further ordained that the Preſident and Council in the ſaid Dominion and Principality of *Wales*, and the Marches of the ſame, with all Officers, Clerks and Incidents thereunto, ſhould continue and remain in Manner and Form as was then formerly uſed and accuſtomed.

And therefore the ſaid *Rowland Lee* ſpoken of before, being Lord Preſident of the Council of the Marches of *Wales* at the time of the making of the ſaid Statute, ſo continued after the making thereof, until his Death, being in the four and thirtieth Year of the ſaid King *Henry* the Eighth. After whom ſucceeded in the Office of the ſaid Preſident *Richard Samſon*, Biſhop firſt of *Cheſter*, and after removed to *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, who continued Lord Preſident until the ſecond Year of King *Edward* the Sixth, at what time *John Dudley*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and after Duke of *Northumberland*, was Preſident of the ſaid Council, who

who ſo continued until the fourth Year of the ſaid King. And after him ſucceeded Sir *William Herbert* Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, and after Earl of *Pembroke*, who continued Preſident until the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*. Next ſucceeded *Nicholas Heath*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and after Archbiſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*. And upon the removing of the ſaid Archbiſhop, the ſaid Sir *William Herbert* again ſucceeded as Preſident of the ſaid Council, until the ſixth Year of the ſaid Queen *Mary*, at what time followed him *Gilbert Brown*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who ſo continued until the Death of the ſame Queen. In the beginning of the Reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *John Williams*, Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, of whom the Lord *Norris* is deſcended, was appointed Preſident of the ſaid Council, and died the ſame Year. And after him ſucceeded Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, whoſe love to Learning, and favour to Learned Men, need not here to be ſpoken; he continued Lord Preſident of *Wales* about four and twenty Years and ſix Months, he ſerved in *Ireland* eight Years and ſix Months, being there three ſeveral times Lord Deputy-General in that Country. During ſome part of the time of the aboad in *Ireland* of the ſaid Sir *Henry Sidney*, there ſerved in *Ireland* as Preſident or Vice-Preſident, *John*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and now Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. After this ſucceeded *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, Son-in-law to the ſaid Sir *Henry Sidney*, and Father to the Right

Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke* that now is. And after him *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, now preſent Lord Preſident of that Council.

The Juriſdiction of the Council of the Marches of *Wales*. *Statum* 34, *H.* 8. *ca.* 26.

The Preſident and Council of the Marches of *Wales* have Power and Authority to hear and determine by their Wiſdoms and Diſcretions, ſuch Cauſes and Matters as be or ſhall be aſſigned to them by the King's Majeſty, and in ſuch manner as ſhall be ſo preſcribed unto them by Inſtruction ſigned with his Hand.

The Council aſſiſting the Lord Prince, conſiſted of theſe, the Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*, together with three other of the ſaid Juſtices of *Wales*, who after their Seſſions ended, are for the moſt part Reſident at the Council; and theſe are Ordinary; there are divers Extraordinaries, both Lords and Knights, and ſuch others as are learned in the Laws, and are to be called to Council when the Lord Preſident ſhall think requiſite, and every ſuch of the Council extraordinary learned in the Laws, when they are called, and do ſerve there, they are allowed their Diet for them and their Men, and ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Diem*, during the time of their Attendance.

The Officers there ſerving to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice (as I am informed) are theſe: The Clerk of the Counſel, the Clerk of the Signet, the Regiſter: All which were granted to one Man by the late Queen *Elizabeth*,

beth, and are executed by his Deputy; the Examiner, the Remembrancer, the Receiver of Fines, the Attorney, the Solicitor, the Porter; to whose Custody such Delinquents as deserve to suffer restraint of Liberty are committed, &c. Two Messengers, and a Serjeant at Arms.

And thus much, briefly, touching the ancient and modern Estate and Government of the Principality of Wales, *and of the Marches of the same.*

Next followeth to be considered (according to the former Order proposed) the ancient and modern Officers of the said Principality serving the Lord Prince, and what Fees and Sallary were allowed unto them.

The ancient Officers, their Names and Fees, collected out of divers ancient Accompts, were these following.

In North-Wales.

THE *Justice of* North-Wales *whose ancient Fee was uncertain, but yet for the most part yearly his Fee was* 50 l. *howbeit I find that Sir* William Stanley *Knight, to whom King* Henry *the Seventh gave the Office of Justice of* North-Wales, *for his Life, he had the yearly Fee of* 133 l. 8 s. 8 d. *a.* 1. *H.* 7. *but this seemeth to have been of Favour.* Justice of North-Wales.

l.
50.

Chamberlain. *The Chamberlain of* North-Wales, *whose ancient Fee was yearly*

l.
20

Auditor. *The Auditor of* North-Wales, *viz.* Chester *and* Flint, *his ancient Fee was* 10 l. *yearly, with allowance of* 10 s. per diem, *while he was in executing this Office, and finishing the Accompt.*

l.
10

Comptroler. *The Comptroller of all Pleas, Fines, Amerciaments, and Redemptions, or Ransoms, his yearly Fee was*

l.	s.	d.
12	3	4

Attorney. *The Attorney for* North-Wales, *viz, of the Counties of* Carnarvon, Merioneth, *and* Anglesey, *his Fee was yearly*

s.	d.
56	8

Surveyor. *The Supervisor or Surveyor of the Castles, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of the Prince in* North-Wales, *his yearly Fee was*

l.
10

Constable. *The Constable of the Castle of* Carnarvon, *his Fee was uncertain, sometimes* 60 l. *and sometimes but*

l.
40

The

The Captain of the Town of Carnarvon, *his Fee was yearly* 12 l. 3 s. 4 d. *and ſometimes one Man had both the Offices of Conſtable of the Caſtle, and Captain of the Town, having* 60 l. *yearly for both the Offices* Captain.

l.	s.	d.
12	3	4

There were allowed ſometime unto the ſaid Conſtable and Captain 24 *Soldiers, for the ſafe Cuſtody of the Caſtle and Town, and every of them was allowed* 4 d. per diem, *amounting in the whole unto* 146 l. *by the Year* Soldiers.

l.
146

The Porter of the Gates of the ſaid Town of Carnarvon, *whoſe Fee was yearly* Porter.

l.	d.
3	10

The Conſtable of the Caſtle of Conway, *his Fee was yearly, ſometimes* 40 l. *and ſometimes* Conſtable.

l.
50

The Captain of the Town of Conway *had for his yearly Fee* 12 l. 3 s. 4 d. *and moſt commonly he that was Conſtable of the Caſtle, was alſo Captain of the Town.* Captain.

l.	s.	d.
12	3	4

There were alſo allowed to the ſaid Conſtable and Captain 24 *Soldiers, for the ſafe Cuſtody of* Soldiers.

the

the ſaid Town and Caſtle, and every of them was allowed 4 d. per diem, *amounting yearly to*

l.
146

Porter. *The Keeper and Porter of the Gates of* Conway, *his Fee was* ——— d.
4 per diem.

Conſtable. *The Conſtable of the Caſtle of* Hardlaigh *in the County of* Merioneth, *his Fee yearly was* 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. *in ſome Accompts he was allowed* 50 l. *which I think was for both Offices of Conſtable and Captain*

l.	s.	d.
26	13	4

Soldiers. *There were alſo allowed* 24 *Soldiers for the Guard of the ſaid Town and Caſtle of* Hardlaigh, *their Wages amounting yearly to*

l.
146

Conſtable. *The Conſtable of the Caſtle of* Bewmariſſe, *his yearly Fee was*

l.
40

Captain. *The Captain of the Town of* Bewmariſſe, *his yearly Fee was*

l.	s.	d.
12	3	4

Soldiers. *There were alſo* 24 *Soldiers allowed for the Guard*

Guard of the ſaid Town and Caſtle of Bewmariſſe, *every of which were allowed* 4 d. *per diem, amounting to*

l.
146

The Porter or Keeper of the Gate of Bewmariſſe *had for his Fee* Porter.

l. s. d.
9 2 6

The chief Forreſter of the Forreſt of Snowdon, *his Fee* Forreſter.

l. s.
11 8

The Office of the Steward of the Towns of Newborough *and* Roſſaire, *his Fee was yearly* Steward.

l.
10

The Marſhal and Keeper of the Juſtice Houſe in the Town of Carnarvon, *his yearly Fee was* Marſhal.

s. d.
26 8

The Clerk of the great Seſſions I find not.

There was a Court of Exchequer of the Prince's Revenues for North Wales, *holden in the Caſtle of* Carnarvon, *in which Court there were certain Fees allowed for Expences of Parchment, Paper, Bags for Mony, and for Portage of Mony, and ſuch other ſmall Charges, which were variable according to the Occaſions and Times.* Exchequer.

South-

South-Wales.

Justice. THE *Justice of* South-Wales, *whose ancient Fee was yearly* 20 l. *at some times* ——

l.
40

Auditor. *The Auditor of* South-Wales, *his ancient Fee was yearly* 40 l. *but sometimes his Fee was but* 20 l. *and* 5 s. per diem, *whilst he exercised his Office.*

Attorney. *The Attorney of* South-Wales, *who had yearly for his Fee* —— —— ——

l. s. d.
8 13 4

Constable. *The Constable and Usher of the Castle of* Carmarthen, *whose yearly Fee was* —— ——

l.
20

Sheriff. *The Sheriff of the County of* Carmarthen, *whose yearly Fee was* —— —— ——

s.
50

Steward. *The Steward general of the Comots of the County of* Carmarthen's *Fee* —— —— ——

l. s. d.
6 13 4

Clerk. *The Clerk of the County Courts, and small Sessions*

Seſſions in the County of Carmarthen, *his Yearly Fee*

s.
40

The Cryer of the County, Courts, and ſmall Seſſions in the ſaid County, whoſe Fee is Yearly Cryer.

s. d.
6 8

The Steward of the Welſh *Courts in the County of* Carmarthen, *his Fee* Steward.

l. s. d.
6 13 4

The Office of the Penkeys in the Comots of Widegada *and* Elvet, *Fee* Penkeys.

s.
4

The Steward of the Welſh *Courts of* Widegada *and* Elvet, *his Yearly Fee* Steward.

l. s. d.
3 6 8

The Clerk of the Welſh *Courts of* Widegada *and* Elvet, *whoſe Yearly Fee* Clerk.

s. d.
6 8

The Bailiff itinerant for Carmarthen, *whoſe Yearly Fee was* Bailiff.

l.
5

The

Bailiff. *The Bailiff itinerant for* Cantrec, *whose Yearly Fee was*

l.	s.	d.
6	13	4

Conſtable. *The Conſtable of the Caſtle of* Cardigan, *whoſe ancient Fee was Yearly*

l.
40

Sheriff. *The Sheriff of the County of* Cardigan, *whoſe Yearly Fee is*

l.
5

Clerk. *The Clerk of the County, Courts, Tornes, and ſmall Seſſions of the County of* Cardigan, *his Yearly Fee was*

s.
40

Cryer. *The Cryer of the County, Courts, and ſmall Seſſions in the ſaid County, Fee*

s.	d.
6	8

Clerk. *The Clerk of the Hundreds in* Cardigan, *his Fee was Yearly*

s.	d.
6	8

Steward. *The Steward of the* Welſh *Courts, in the County of* Cardigan, *his Fee was*

l.
10

The

The Clerk for writing the Rolls in the Welſh *Courts, his Yearly Fee was in the County of* Cardigan Clerk.

s.	d.
6	8

The Clerk for writing of the Rolls in the Comots of Iſherwen, *his Yearly Fee* Clerk.

s.	d.
6	8

The Bailiff itinerant of Cardigan, *his ancient Fee was Yearly* Bailiff.

l.
5

The Bailiff itinerant for Lampaderne, *his Yearly Fee was* Bailiff.

l.	s.	d.
6	13	4

The Captain of the Town of Abeenſtowith, *his Yearly Fee was* 18 l. 5 s. *he was allowed Twelve Archers for the Cuſtody of the ſaid Town and Caſtle.* Captain.

The Eſcheator for the two Shires of Carmarthen *and* Cardigan, *his yearly Fee* Eſcheator.

l.
10

The Clerk of the great Seſſions for both the Counties of Carmarthen *and* Cardigan, *his Yearly Fee was* Clerk.

l.
5

There

Exchequer. There was a Court of *Exchequer* likewise for the Revenues of the Prince of *South-Wales*, kept in the Caſtle of *Carmarthen*, and Yearly Allowances for the Expences thereof, as in the Province of *North-Wales*.

By this it appeareth, that the Province of *South-Wales* chargeable to the Prince, extended for the moſt Part into the two Counties of *Carmarthen* and *Cardigan*, the reſt of *South-Wales*, as *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan*, &c. were in the Hands of others, as before hath appeared.

The reaſon of the difference of the Officers that were in *South-Wales*, from thoſe that were in *North-Wales* was, for that *North-Wales* was divided into Counties, and framed into Shires, and ordered according to the *Engliſh* Laws, by the Statute made at *Rutblane*, called *Statutum Walliæ*, often before mentioned, made in the Time of King *Edward* the firſt, whereas *South-Wales* nevertheleſs remained governed in ſome Things according to the *Welſh* Laws and Cuſtoms, even until the ſaid Statute made in *an.* 27. *H.* VIII.

Thus much concerning the Officers of both Provinces of North-Wales *and* South-Wales.

The Prince of *Wales* had alſo divers and ſundry Officers about his Perſon, and of his Houſhold, which were theſe following, as they are collected out

out of Records, where mention is made of them.

The Council of the Prince, consisting of divers Honourable, Worshipful and Learned Persons, to counsel, for the Leasing and good Disposing of his Revenues. The Council.

The Governour of the Prince's Person, to whom the Education and Institution of the young Prince was committed. Such was the Lord *Rivers* unto Prince *Edward*, Son to King *Edward* the Fourth; wherein also the Queen, Mother unto the Prince, had a special Interest, for few things were done concerning the Prince, without her Privity and Advice. Governour.

The Chamberlain to the Prince; it appeareth that *Richard de la Beere* was Chamberlain to the *Black Prince*, Son and Heir to King *Edward* the Third: And Sir *Thomas Poole* was Chief Chamberlain to Prince *Arthur*: So was *Thomas Vaughan* to Prince *Edward*, Son to King *Edward* the Fourth. Chamberlain 21 E. 3 pat. pars 2. Hollinshead.

The Attorney-General to the Prince; *William Ruddal* was sometime Attorney to the Prince. The Attorney. 11 E. 4 pat. pars 1.

The Clerk of the Prince's Council, or Secretary, and the Keeper of his Books, Writings and Records, his Fee was 10*l. per annum* and his Diet; one *Thomas Tamworth* had this Office. The Clerk.

The Usher. The Usher of the Council-Chamber of the Prince, his Fee was 10 l. *per annum*, and his Charges for attendance of the Council there; one *Thomas Ferris* sometimes had this Office.

The Usher of the Prince's Chamber. The Gentleman Usher of the Prince's Privy Chamber; Sir *Tho. Worth* had this Office to Prince *Edward*, in the life of King *H.*8. and yet was that Prince never created Prince of *Wales*.

The Keeper of the Prince's Wardrobe; who sometime was one *Giles Davis*, and had a Patent thereof with a Fee of 51. 10s. yearly.

These Officers that follow, are principally necessary, besides many other Officers inferiour left out; and no doubt did serve the Princes of this Realm, although no mention of them on Record.

The Treasurer, or Receiver General to the Prince, all of his Revenues; which appeareth in this, that he had his general Exchequer at *Westminster*.

The Prince's Chief Secretary.

The Master of the Prince's Horse, under whom are his Equerries, and those that teach him to ride.

The

The Schoolmasters of the Prince, as namely, those that teach him

The Arts and Philosophy.

The Tongues, as the *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, &c.

The Principles of the Laws of the Realm, and of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws.

A List of the Officers both Modern and Present, of the local Principality of Wales, *which Officers are allowed Fees, and other Charges, going out of the said Principality, as doth appear by divers Accounts before the Auditors the last year,* viz. *the* 44. *Year of Q.* Elizabeth.

	l.	s.	d.	
THE *Chamberlain of North-Wales, in the Counties of* Carnarvon, Anglesey, *and* Merioneth, *his yearly Fee is*	20	0	0	*Carnarvonshire*
The Constable of the Castle of Carnarvon, *his yearly Fee is*	60	0	10	

	l.	s.	d.
The Porter of the Town of Carnarvon	3	0	10
The Porter of the Town of Conway—	6	1	8
The Conſtable of the Town of Conway	13	6	8
The ſaid two Juſtices are allowed yearly, while they are in Circuit in the time of the great Seſſions	6	0	1
The two Juſtices for the Counties of Carnarvon, Angleſey, *and* Merioneth, *each of them having for his yearly Fee,* 50l. *amounting in the whole to the Sum of*	100	0	0
The Attorney in the three Counties aforeſaid, is allowed for his yearly Fee	6	6	8
The Chief Foreſter of Snowden, *his Fee*	11	8	1
The Comptrouler of the Pleas, Fines, and Redemptions before the Juſtices of North-Wales, *his yearly Fee was*	12	3	4

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Fee of the Marshal, and Keeper of the Shire-house in the Counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, *and* Merioneth	2	6	8
The Protonotary and Clerk of the great Sessions is allowed, for a Reward for his Labour, in ingrossing of the Estreats of the Sessions holden in the said three Counties	3	6	8
The Barons of the Exchequer of Carnarvon	13	6	8
For their Attendance at Carnarvon *yearly*	2	0	0
Towards the Expences allowed the Clerk of the Exchequer attending the great Sessions in the said Counties of Anglesey *and* Merioneth, *for writing of the Original Writs of every Sessions*	0	10	0
For the Expences of Parchment, Paper, Ink, and other Necessaries spent in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown	1	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
The Cryer, whose Fee is	13	4	0
For Expences of Paper, Parchment, Ink, and other Neceſſaries ſpent in the Exchequer at Carnarvon, *and for Bags to put Money in*	1	10	0
For Expence of Bayliffs Itinerant, bringing the Writs for collecting of the Money by the Receivers.	0	11	0
Summa totalis *of* Carnarvon *is*	303	1	7
Angleſey-ſhire. *The Conſtable of the Caſtle of* Bewmaris, *and Captain of the Town, whoſe yearly Fee was*	26	13	4
The Steward of the Money, *whoſe Fee was yearly*	5	0	0
The Steward of Roſlaire, *whoſe Fee was yearly*	1	0	0
Summa totalis *of* Angleſey	32	13	4

	l.	s.	d.	
The Conſtable of the Caſtle of Hardleigh, *whoſe Fee is yearly.*	50	0	0	*Merionethſhire*
The Auditors, whoſe yearly Fees are	61	18	4	
And for their Charges they are allowed	90	0	0	
The Receiver, whoſe yearly Fee and Allowance for Portage of Money	30	18	6	
The Surveyor, whoſe yearly Fee is	20	0	0	
The Woodward, whoſe yearly Fee is	10	0	0	
Summa totalis *for* Merioneth	262	16	10	
The Total Sum for North-Wales	596	8	5	

South-Wales.

		l.	s.	d.
Cardiganshire.	*The Protonotary and Clerk of the Crown, in the Countries of* Cardigan, Carmarden, Pembroke, *and the Town of* Haverford-west, *whose Fee is*	2	0	0
	The Attorney in the Counties of Carmarden, Cardigan, Pembroke, Brecknock, *and* Radnor, *whose yearly Fee is*	8	13	4
	The Steward of the Welsh Courts, whose yearly Fee is	6	0	0
	The Sheriff of Cardigan, *whose Fee is*	5	0	0
	Sum total is of Cardigan	21	13	4
Carmardenshire.	*The Chamberlain and Chancellor of* Carmarden, *whose yearly Fee is*	35	11	8

	l.	s.	d.
The Cryer of the great Sessions holden in the Counties of Carmarden, Cardigan, *and* Pembroke, *whose Fee is*	0	6	8
The Constable of the Castle of Carmarden, *whose yearly Fee is*	20	0	0
The Steward of the Welsh Courts of the County of Carmarden, *whose Fee is*	10	0	0
The Justices of the Counties of Carmarden *and* Cardigan, *their yearly Fee is each of them,* 50 l. *and they are allowed for their Diet in the times of their great Sessions.*	40	0	0
There is paid yearly to the Protonotary, and Clerks of the Crown for their travell in making and ingrossing the Estreats of the great Sessions	5	0	0
Summa totalis Carmarden	215	19	8

The present Revenue of the Principality of Wales, *as the same was in charge before the Auditors this last year past,* viz. 44. Elizabeth.

		l.	s.	d.
The County of Carnarvon.	*The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements, in the County of* Carnarvon, *amounteth unto*	423	3	4¾
	The casual Profits thereof,	76	19	9½
	Summa totalis *is*	500	3	¼
The County of Angleſey.	*The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements in the County of* Angleſey,	398	19	11½
	The casual Profits there,	26	10	10
	Summa totalis *is*	425	10	9¼
The County of Merioneth,	*The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements in the County of* Merioneth	202	9	¾
	The casual Profits	60	16	10
	Summa totalis *is*	263	5	10¾

Summa

	l.	s.	d.
Summa Totalis of North-Wales yearly amounteth unto	1138	19	8¼

South-Wales.

The Farm and Rents, certain of the County of Cardigan amounted to	213	2	2	The County of Cardigan.
The Casual Profits thereof	86	9	2	
Summa totalis is	299	11	4	
The Farm and Rents, certain of the County of Carmarden, amounted to	185	6	3½	The County of Carmarden.
The casual Profits	180	11	7	
Summa totalis is	376	17	10½	
The Sum total of South-Wales	676	9	2½	
The yearly Sum total being cast up together, amounted unto	1865	8	10¾	
The Charges above specified, and other issuing all manner of ways out of the same Revenues, amount to	530	6	7	

Which

The preſent Revenue of the Principality of Wales, *as the ſame was in charge before the Auditors this laſt year paſt,* viz. 44. Elizabeth.

		l.	s.	d.
The County of Carnarvon.	*The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements, in the County of* Carnarvon, *amounteth unto*	423	3	4¾
	The caſual Profits thereof,	76	19	9½
	Summa totalis *is*	500	3	¼
The County of Angleſey.	*The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements in the County of* Angleſey,	398	19	11½
	The caſual Profits there,	26	10	10
	Summa totalis *is*	425	10	9¼
The County of Merioneth,	*The Farm and yearly Rents certain of the Mannors, Lands and Tenements in the County of* Merioneth	202	9	¾
	The caſual Profits	60	16	10
	Summa totalis *is*	263	5	10¾

Summa

	l.	s.	d.	
Summa Totalis *of* North-Wales *yearly amounteth unto*	1138	19	8¼	

South-Wales.

The Farm and Rents, certain of the County of Cardigan *amounted to*	213	2	2	*The County of* Cardigan.
The Casual Profits thereof	86	9	2	
Summa totalis *is*	299	11	4	
The Farm and Rents, certain of the County of Carmarden, *amounted to*	185	6	3½	*The County of* Carmarden.
The casual Profits	180	11	7	
Summa totalis *is*	376	17	10½	
The Sum total of South-Wales	676	9	2½	
The yearly Sum total being cast up together, amounted unto	1865	8	10¾	
The Charges above specified, and other issuing all manner of ways out of the same Revenues, amount to	530	6	7	

Which

	l.	s.	d.
Which being deducted out of the former total Sum of 1865l. 8s. 10d. $\frac{3}{4}$ *there doth reſt clear, the yearly Sum of*	1335	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Whereby may be obſerved, that the Revenue of the Principality of Wales, *in the time of Prince* Edward, *called the* Black Prince, *almoſt three hundred Years ago, without Deductions, amounted to* 4681l. 12s. 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ *is now worn and waſted to the Sum of* 1865l. 8s. 10d. $\frac{3}{4}$ *and with the ordinary Deductions and Reprizes taken out of it at this preſent in Charges, Fees to Officers, and other Reprizers, is brought to the Sum of*	1335	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$

Which ſmall Sum alſo (as the Revenue was to Queen Elizabeth) *was much leſſened, for that a greater Sum in the whole amounting yearly to* 1789l. 3s. 2d. *which did partly ariſe by reaſon of the Diet of the Council of Marches, being yearly* 1106l. 13s. 4d. *The Fees of the Barons of the Exchequer in* Wales, *being Officers of the Principality of* Wales, *the Auditors Fees, Woodwards Fees, Receivers Fees, Surveyors Fees; and for the Portage of Money, was Charged as well upon this Revenue of the Prince, as upon other Lands and Revenues belonging to the Crown within the ſeveral Counties of* Wales.

And ſo much for the Principality of *Wales*.

The

The Second Part
Containeth the
Dutchy of *Cornwall.*

The Second part of this Revenue appertaining to the Prince, *is that which ariſeth unto him out of the Dutchy of* Cornwall, *and belongeth unto him, as* Duke of Cornwall.

THE Uttermoſt part of this Iſland towards the Weſt, ſtretching it ſelf by a long Extent into the Ocean, is called the County of *Cornwall*; lying over-againſt the Dutchy of *Bretagne* in *France*. The People inhabiting the ſame, are called *Corniſh-Men*, and

and are also reputed a Remnant of the *Britains*, the Ancient Inhabitants of this Land: They have a particular Language, called *Cornish* (although now much worn out of use) differing but little from the *Welsh*, and the Language of the *Britains* in *France*; which argueth their Original to have been out of one Nation.

This Territory was anciently reputed a Dukedom; but a little before, and also after the *Norman* Conqueſt, it was an Earldom, and ſo continued until the Eleventh year of King *Edward* the Third, at which time it was a-new conſtituted a Dutchy, and the firſt Dutchy that was erected in *England* after the ſaid Conqueſt.

Such as were Earls thereof in antient time, before the Erection of the ſaid Dutchy, were for the moſt part of the Blood Royal; amongſt whom, many being Memorable, there was, as moſt Ancient, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the Elect Emperour, or King of the *Romans*, Brother to King *Henry* the Third. But his Poſterity dying without Iſſue, it came again to the Crown, in the days of King *Edward* the Firſt; who conferred the ſaid Earldom upon *Edward* the Prince, his Son, ſurnamed of *Carnarvon*; who being King, conferred the ſame upon his Minion *Pierce de Gaveſton*; but he being afterwards attainted of Treaſon, and executed, the ſaid Earldom was beſtowed upon *John*, ſurnamed of *Eltham* becauſe he was born there, younger Brother to King *Edward* the Third; who dying

dying likewise without Issue, it was lastly erected into a Dutchy, (as hath been said) and conferred upon *Edward*, afterwards surnamed the *Black Prince*, in the Eleventh year of the Reign of the said K. *Edward* the Third, his Father.

Therefore the said King *Edward*, purposing to augment the Titles of his said Son, did, in the Parliament holden in the Eleventh year of his Reign, create not only the said *Edward* then, before made Earl of *Chester*, to be Duke of *Cornwall*, but also, to honour that publick Proceeding the more, did at the same time create divers and sundry worthy Persons, and well deserving, to sundry Dignities of Nobility, as by the Records extant thereof doth appear.

The Manner of the first Creation of the Duke of *Cornwall* was very special, for the said Dignity was conferred upon the said *Edward* then Earl of *Chester*, and to the first begotten Sons and Heirs apparent of him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*, for ever. So that it seemeth that the Intention thereof was, first that none should be Dukes of *Cornwall*, but such as were Eldest Sons, and Heirs apparent to the Crown; and that when there was any fail of such Person, then the said Dignity should remain in suspence, until such Son and Heir apparent again were extant. *Secondly*, That the said Son and Heir apparent, without any further Solemnity or Creation, should presently upon his Birth, being then Heir apparent to the King, or from the time that

that he is Heir apparent to the Kingdom, be also Duke of *Cornwall*; herein much differing from the Order of the Principality of *Wales*, which requireth in every new succeeding Prince a new Creation and Investiture, and Gift of that Principality, as hath formerly appeared.

Statut. de a. 33. h. 6.

The Truth of this Assertion is made most evident by an Act of Parliament in the Thirty third year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, the Words whereof are these; Moreover the King, considering that his said best beloved, first begotten Son, at the time of his Birth is Duke of Cornwall, and ought of Right to have Livery of the said Dutchy, and of all Honours, Lordships, Seigniories, Castles, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Possessions and Hereditaments, with their Appurtenances to the said Dutchy belonging, or Parcel of the same in any wise, by the Advice, Assent and Authority, &c. delivereth, and doth cause to be delivered to the said Prince, his first begotten Son, the said Dutchy of Cornwall, and all Honours, Lordships, Seigniories, Castles, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, &c. with all other Things, Possessions, and Inheritances, Profits, and Commodities, with their Appurtenances, to the said Dutchy annexed, united, pertaining, or belonging, or Parcel of the same in any wise.

In originale de a. 33. h. 6. rot. 29. ex parte Rememor. Thesaur. in Scaccar.

The same was, after many, likewise verified by the Charter of K. *Henry* the Seventh, being

being the Charter of Livery, made unto Prince *Arthur* his Son, whereof some part followeth in these Words; *Henricus, Dei gratiâ Angliæ, Franciæ, Rex, & Dominus Hiberniæ, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quòd Nos considerantes, quòd regnum Angliæ (cujus regni solium Dei gratiâ petimur) filii primogeniti in Ducatu Cornubiæ hæreditario in perpetuum dicti regni nostri jure sunt successuri, utque ex speciali superinde Actu promulgato, primo nativitatis suæ die majoris atque perfectæ præsumitur ætatis, sic quòd liberationem dicti Ducatûs eo tum à Nobis petere valeant, atque de jure obtinere debeant, actu viginti & unius annorum ætatis plenè fuissent, volentes etiam uti debemus, præcharissimo filio nostro primogenito* Arthuro *jus reddere, & in nullo ejus jure derogare, eundemque Ducatum Cornubiæ, cum omnibus & singulis suis membris atque juribus, dicto primogenito nostro sicuti cæterorum Principum temporibus hactenus fieri consuevit, liberare ex certa scientia & mero motu nostro, ac de advisamento & assensu Concilii nostri dedimus, concessimus & liberamus, damusque per præsentes, concedimus & liberamus pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, & hac præsenti charta nostra confirmavimus eidem filio nostro sub nomine & honore Ducis dicti loci, castra, maneria, terras, & tenementa, & alia subscripta, ut ipse statum & honorem Ducis dicti Ducatûs decentius generis sui nobilitatem valeat continuare, & onera in hac parte incumbentia facilius supportare, &c.*

By which is proved, not only that the Son and Heir apparent to the Crown is Duke of *Cornwall* from his Birth, or when he is known to be Son and Heir apparent, but that the King, his Father, is by Law to make unto him Livery of the said Dutchy, Lands and

he Hereditaments thereunto belonging, although he be within the Age of One and twenty years, as if he were of full and perfect Age.

But to return again unto King *Edward* the Third, and to consider the Bestowing of the Revenues of the said Dutchy, and the Managing thereof, for Order sake I shall therein observe these General things.

First, What Revenues were bestowed upon the said Dutchy.

Secondly, The yearly Value of the same, as well of ancient time, as of later Years.

And *Lastly*, To set down the particular Officers of the said Dutchy, as well Antient as Modern; by all which the Present State of the said Dutchy may best appear.

As concerning the former, namely the Revenues of the said Dutchy, as it is observed that the same do consist generally in these two kinds; *first*, the Lands and Hereditaments that are Annual; and *secondly*, the Revenues that are Casual.

The Revenues Annual are of Three kinds, *first*, The Lands given by the Charter made in the Eleventh year of King *Edward* the Third, and were sometime the Ancient Revenues of the said Dutchy.

Secondly,

Secondly, Certain Knights Fees, and other Hereditaments given by other Letters Patents of the same King *Edward* the Third, unto the said Duke, which were united and annexed, by the said later Letters Patents, unto the said Dutchy.

Thirdly and Lastly, The Lands given by Act of Parliament unto the said Dutchy, and annexed thereunto in lieu of other Lands that by Act of Parliament were afterwards taken from the same at sundry times, as hereafter shall appear, for in every one of these there is great difference of Estate and Quality.

The Revenues Annual, given by the Charter made by King *Edward* the Third, in the Eleventh year of his Reign, and established for the Dutchy, are situate and do lie, *First*, In the County of *Cornwall*. *Secondly*, In the County of *Devon*. *Thirdly*, In other Shires dispersed within this Realm.

And *first* of all in the County of *Cornwall* are these following.

County of Cornwall.

1. The Castle, Mannor, and Park, and Borough of *Launceston*, with his Appurtenances.

2. The Castle and Mannor of *Trematon*, and the Borough of *Salash*, and the Park there, with the Appurtenances.

3. The Caſtle, Borough, and Mannor of *Tyntagell*, (if Hiſtories do not fable) this is ſuppoſed to be the Place of Birth and Seat of King *Arthur*.

4. The Caſtle and Mannor of *Reſtormell*, with the Park there.

5. The Mannor of *Clymeſland*, and Park of *Kerrybollock*.

6. The Mannor of *Tibeſta*, with the Baily-wick of *Powderſhire*.

7. The Mannor of *Tewynton*, with the Appurtenances.

8. The Mannor and Borough of *Helſton* in *Kerier*, with the Appurtenances.

9. The Mannor of *Moresk*, with the Appurtenances.

10. The Mannor of *Trewervaile*, alſo *Tywervaile*, with the Appurtenances.

11. The Mannor of *Penkneth*, with the Appurtenances.

12. The Mannor of *Peulyn*, with the Park there.

13. The Mannor of *Relaton*, alſo *Rillaton*, with the Beadlery of *Eaſtwyvelſhire*.

14. The Mannor of *Helſton* in *Trigſhire*, with the Appurtences, and the Park of *Helesbury*.

15. The Mannor and Borough of *Leskeret*, alſo *Liskerd*, and the Park there.

16. The Mannor of *Kalleſtock*, with the Fiſhing there, and other his Appurtenances.

17. The Mannor of *Talskydo*, with the Appurtenances in the ſaid County of *Cornwall*.

18. The Borough or Town of *Leſtwithiel*, together with the Mills.

Devonſhire.

Devonshire.

19. The Fee-farm of the City of *Exeter*, 20 *l. per Annum.*

20. The Mannor of *Lydford*, with the Appurtenances, together with the Chace of *Dartmore.*

21. The Mannor and Borough of *Bradnish.*

22. The Water and River of *Dartmouth.*

In divers other Shires dispersedly.

23. The Castle of *Wallingford*, with the Hamlets and Members thereof, and the yearly Farm of the Town of *Wallingford*, with the Honours of *Wallingford*, and St. *Valeries*, in the County of *Oxford*, and in all other Counties, wheresoever the said Honours do lie.

24. The Castle, Mannor, and Town of *Barkhampstead*, with the Park there, and together with the Honour of *Barkhampstead*, in the Counties of *Hertford*, *Buckingham*, and *Northampton.*

25. The Mannor of *Byfleet*, with the Appurtenances, in the County of *Surrey.*

26. The Castle and Mannor of *Meere*, in the County of *Wiltshire.*

27. The Caſtle and Mannor of *Knaresborough*, with his Hamlets and Members, together with the Honour of *Knaresbury* and *York*, and elſewhereſoever the ſaid Honours do lie.

28. The Mannor of *Iſleworth*, in the County of *Middleſex*.

Charta date 4. Septem. 11. E. 3.

29. The Mannors of *Kennington* and *Frankhall*, together with a Meadow in *Lambeth* and *Newton*, in the County of *Surrey*.

30. The Mannor of *Riſing*, with all the Appurtenances, in the County of *Norfolk*, and the fourth part of the *Talbott* in *Lynne*, with all the Appurtenances in the aforeſaid County.

31. The Mannor of *Chiſtemore*, and Four-ſcore and Eighteen Pounds, Six Shillings, and Eight Pence *per Annum* Rent, with the Appurtenances in the City of *Coventry*, which were then in Leaſe to the Queen's Mother, for her Life.

And thus much concerning the Revenue, Local and Annual, of this Dutchy, of the *firſt* kind, according to the former propoſed Diviſion; being the firſt Inheritance given thereunto, and which is ſo annexed to this Dutchy by the Words of the ſaid Charter, as that by the Intent thereof, it ſhould in no caſe be aliened therefrom.

As concerning the Revenue, Local and Annual of this Dutchy, of the *ſecond* kind, the ſaid King *Edward* the Third, for further Increaſe of the Dutchy, by his Charter bearing Date the ſaid Eleventh year of his Reign, did

The charter here meant is the one dated 3. Jan. XI. E. 3. It is in printed Roll of Part. 30. Hen. 6.

did give unto the said Duke in such manner as aforesaid, all his Knights Fees which he had then in the said County of *Cornwall*, with all Wards, Escheats, Forfeitures, Profits, and Commodities whatsoever thereunto belonging; which Fees he also annexed unto the said Dukedom by the words of the said Letters Patents, as the same should in no wise, by the intention of that Patent, be severed from the same. Howbeit some Difference may be conceived in Law, as touching the Value of such Annexation, made by Letters Patents only, and the former Annexation by Letters Patents, which were confirmed or strengthened by Act of Parliament, concerning the Power and Ability of aliening and disannexing the same from the Dutchy.

1. Mar. Diar. 94. b. 32.

see part. 90.

But quere, wn. what passed in parl.t in 38. H. 6. & at other times subseq.t to the letters patent of 9. Rich. 11 R. 3. doth not amount to a parliamentary confirmation of them.

The last Branch of the Revenues, local and annual, belonging to this Dutchy, are such Mannors, Lands, and Hereditaments, as have been given by Act of Parliament, and annexed unto the said Dutchy in lieu of other Lands that by Act of Parliament were formerly taken from the same.

And therefore whereas (by the former Letters Patents hath appeared) the Mannors of *Isleworth* in the County of *Middlesex*, was given and annexed by King *Edward* the third, unto the said Dutchy, King *Henry* the fifth, having afterwards founded the Monastery, which he called *Syon*, near adjoyning to the said Mannor, did by an Act of Parliament, in the ninth year of his Reign, sever the said Mannor of *Isleworth* from the said Dutchy,

and conferred the ſame unto the ſaid Monaſtery; and in lieu thereof, by the ſame Act of Parliament, gave and annexed to the ſaid Dutchy, the Mannor of *Curry*, *Midlet*, *Stoke Under Hamden*, *Milton*, *Fawconberge*, *Stratton upon Foſſe*, *Ingleſcome*, *Norton*, with *Welweyton*, *Widcome*, *Farrent*, and *Laverton*, and the moiety of the Mannor of *Weſtharptree*, and *Sheptonmallet*, with their Appurtenances in the County of *Somerſet*; the Mannor of *Ryme*, with his Appurtenances in the County of *Dorſet*; and also the moiety of the Mannors of *Meydencot* in the County of *Berkſhire*, and of *Magor* in the Marches of *Wales*, and the fourth part of the Mannor of *Shellings*, in the County of *Kent*: All which Premiſſes did exceed the value of the Mannor of *Iſleworth* yearly, two hundred Pounds, which doth appear as well by the ſaid Act of Parliament made in the ninth year of King *Henry* the fifth, as alſo by one other Act of Parliament, made in the three and thirtieth year of King *Henry* the ſixth, wherein the ſaid former Act of Parliament is mentioned.

Parliament. 9. h. 5.

Likewiſe King *Henry* the Eighth, at his Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter*, the one and thirtieth year of his Reign, and Prorogued upon divers Prorogations, until the four and twentieth day of *July*, in the two and thirtieth year of his Reign, did ſever the Honour and Caſtle of *Wallingford*, and all Lordſhips, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments thereto belonging, from the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, being moved thereunto; for that the ſaid Caſtle and Honour is near adjoining unto

unto the Mannor of *Newelme*, which was, by the ſaid Act of Parliament, made an Honour, and therefore, for the Commodious Situation and Vicinity thereof, the ſaid King did ſever the ſame from the ſaid Dutchy, and mad made it Parcel of the ſaid Honour of *Newelme*, whereof he was then Seized in Right of his Crown; and in lieu thereof, there was given and annexed to the ſaid Dukedom, the Mannors of *Weſtanton*, *Portlow*, *North hil*, *Portpigham*, *Laudren*, *Triloweia*, *Treganoe*, *Trelagan*, *Croſthole*, *Trevitherne*, *Courtney*, *Landulph*, *Leighdurant*, and *Tinton*, in the County of *Cornwal*, and all other his Lands in the ſaid Places, which came to the ſaid King by the Attainder of Treaſon of *Henry Courtney*, Marqueſs of *Exeter*; Alſo the Mannors of *Anſtell*, *Fentregan*, *Tremeynalls*, *Tremagevon*, *Fowey*, *Credyowe*, and *Portneaprior* in the ſaid County of *Cornwal*, which came to the ſaid King's hands, by the Diſſolution of the Priory of *Trawerdreth*, in the ſaid County of *Cornwal*. Alſo all the Mannors of *Breadford*, *Caverdon*, *Clymeſland*, *Pryor*, *Treworgy*, *Stratton*, *Eaſtway*, *Bowyton*, *Bradriſſey*, *Bucblawrue*, and *Bonyalvey*, which came to the ſaid King's hands, by the Surrender and Suppreſſion of the Priory of *Lanceſton*. All which Mannors ſo newly Granted unto the ſaid Dutchy, were by the ſaid Act of Parliament ſo annexed thereunto; as were the ſaid Caſtle and Honour of *Wallingford*, and the Members and Parcels of the ſame, before the making of the ſame Act of Parliament, any Act, Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And

And thus much concerning the Revenues local, (and called in the Laws, *Hereditamenta corporea*) and of annual Value, which were either originally given by King *Edward* the Third, and afterward by Patent conferred, or by Act of Parliament, in lieu of other Lands, granted unto the ſaid Dutchy; which threefold Diſtinction of the ſaid Revenues, is here made, and induced to this End, that it might be obſerved, that thoſe Caſtles, Lordſhips, Mannors, and Lands, which were either firſt given unto the ſaid Dutchy, and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, or laſtly given by Act of Parliament, in lieu of other Lands ſevered from the ſaid Dutchy, might appear ſo be to annexed unto the ſaid Dutchy, by the intent and meaning of the ſaid Acts of Parliament; and ſo Knit and Conjoyned thereunto, as they ſhould not be Alienated therefrom, and are of more Validity in that reſpect, than the Revenues of the Second Sort, which were only conferred by Letters Patents, without help of Parliament; and therefore is not ſo firmly united unto the ſaid Dutchy, as are thoſe two former Kinds mentioned.

See ant. 87.

Inheritances of Caſual Value belonging to the ſaid Dutchy, were theſe.

1. The Duke hath granted unto him, and his Heirs inheritable, unto the ſaid Dutchy, yearly to Elect, Chuſe, Create, and make the Sheriff of *Cornwal*, in ſuch ſort as the King himſelf doth Elect the Sheriffs of other Counties.

2 The

2. The Prizes and Cuſtoms of all Wines brought into theſe Ports of the ſaid County of *Cornwall*, and the Profits of the Ports and Havens there; and the Cuſtoms of all Wooll, Leather and Woll-fells, Shipped to be Tranſported out of the ſaid Dutchy, to be Collected by Officers appointed by the ſaid Duke; Wrack of the Sea, and the Prerogative of all Royal Fiſhes, taken and brought to Land within the ſaid County; the Hundred Courts, and County Courts, and the Profits thereof: the Prizes and Cuſtoms of Wines of the Port of *Sutton*, which is now called *Plymouth*, and is partly within the County of *Devon*. Alſo the ſaid Duke hath free Warren in all his ſaid Lands granted: Alſo he hath the liberty and returning of all Writs and Summons directed to the Sheriff of the ſaid County, which ſhall not be returned, but by the Officers of the ſaid Duke, for the time being. Alſo the Goods and Chattels of all Felons and Fugitives, being Tenants of the ſaid Dutchy. And the Benefit of all Fines impoſed for any Treſpaſs or Crime Finable, and all Fines to be paid for Licences, to levy any Fine or Concord of Record: And all Amercements, Iſſues and Forfeitures, and the year, day, and waſt, Streep and Spoil of the Lands, of ſuch as are Tenants of the ſaid Dutchy, upon Murders or Felonies by them committed, and whereof they ſhall be attainted, and likewiſe the Eſcuage of all Tenants, holding by Knights Service, which they are to pay, being aſſeſſed in Parliament for their fail of Service, and Abſence, not being with the King when he ſhould make any Army or Voyage

Carta dat. 10. July. 16 E. 3.

Carta dat. 17. Martii. 11. E. 3.

Carta dat. 18. Martii, 11. E. 3.

Carta dat. 3 Jan. 11. E. 3

Note E. 3. began this reign 25. Jan. 1327.

Voyage Royal againſt his Enemies, whereby ſuch Eſcuage doth come due.

Alſo there is annexed unto the ſaid Dutchy, the Stanneries and Profits of the Coinage of Tin within the ſaid Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*.

The Coynage of Tin.

For the better underſtanding whereof, it is to be obſerved, that in the ſaid Counties (being in many parts thereof, Mountainous, full of waſte Grounds and Moors) there is found great quantities of Tin, the pureſt, beſt and moſt plentifulleſt in *Europe*; by reaſon whereof, it hath ever been accounted one of the Staple Commodities of this Kingdom, and of good Eſtemation in Foreign Regions. Theſe Mines of Tin in theſe Weſt parts of the Kingdom, were not unknown to the *Romans*; as appeareth by *Diodorus Siculus*, who lived in the time of *Auguſtus* the Emperour, above 1700 years ſince; and who thus writeth thereof: *Britanii qui juxta Velerium promontorium incolunt mercatorum uſum qui eo Stanneri gratia navigant humaniores reliquis erga hoſpites habentur. Hi ex terra Saxoſa cujus venas ſequuti effodiunt Stannum ignem eductum, in quandam Inſulam ferunt Britannicam juxta quam Iſtam, vocant maris fluxu videntur inſulæ, cum vero refluit exſiccato interjecto littore curribus eo Stannum deferunt, &c. Ex his Inſulis mercatores emptum Stannum in Galliam portant, inde diebus fere triginta cum equis ad fontem Eridani fluminis perducunt.* That Promontory which he calleth *Velerium*, by the judgment of all Learned in Coſmography, is now called the *Lyzard*, and is Situate in the

the West part of *Cornwall*. The Island that he calleth *Ictis*, is the *Wight*, and that which he saith was an Island, at the Flood, and at low Water, passable from the Main, is a true Description of *Portland*, as it is at this Day, being not far from the Isle of *Wight*; unto which place, out of *Cornwall*, the Tin was brought to be Transported into *France*, from whence it was carried thirty Days Journy on Horseback, and so over the Alpes into *Italy*, even to the Fountains of *Eridanus*, as he saith, which is the River now called the *Po* in *Piemont* and *Lumbardy*. I do alledge his Authority the rather, that he in a manner sets out the Laborious search for Tin in those Days, even as it is used by the Spaliard at this Day with very great Industry and Pains; *Hic ex terra Saxosa venas sequuti effodiunt Stannum*, &c.

All the Moors and Wastes wherein the Tin is found, being of Ancient times belonging to the Kings, and many of the said Moors at this Day being parcel of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*.

The Kings of this Land in former times have cast their Princely Care to establish a good and orderly Managing of the said Commodity, and have endowed the Tinners with sundry Priviledges for their good Government, thereby the more to Encourage them in the search of Tin. And thereupon by Ancient Charters, the whole Company and Body of Tinners, in every of the said Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, are cast and divided into 4 several Stanneries or Jurisdictions:

In

In every of which Stanneries, there is a Court, to minister Justice, in all Causes personal, arising between Tinner and Tinner, and between Tinner and Foreigner; and also for and concerning the Right and Ownership of Tin Mines, and the Disposition thereof; except in Causes of Land, Life and Member: and if any false and unjust Judgment be given in any of the said Courts, the Party grieved may make his Appeal unto the Lord-Warden of the Stanneries, who is their superiour Judge, both for Law and Equity; and from him, unto the Body of the Council of the Lord Prince, Duke of *Cornwall*; to which Duke the Stanneries are given, as by the former Charters have appeared; and from them the Appeal lieth to the King's most Royal Person.

When Matters of Moment, concerning the State of those Mines or Stanneries, shall come to be questioned or debated, there are in every of the said Counties, by the direction of the Lord Warden, several Parliaments or General Assemblies of the Tinners summoned, whereunto every Stannery within that County sendeth Jurats or Burgesses, by whose Advice and Consent, Constitutions, Orders, and Laws, are made and ordained touching Tin; Causes which being promulged, the same do bind the whole Body of Tinners of that County as firmly, as if the same had been established in the General Parliaments of this Realm.

As touching the Persons that deal or intermeddle with Tin, and therefore carry the Name

Names of Tinners, they are of *Four* kinds. *First*, the Owners of the Soil where Mines are found. *Secondly*, the Adventurer for Tin, who may have, by the Law of Tinners, Power and Disposition of a Mine or Tin-work, although he be not Owner of the Soil. *Thirdly*, the Merchant, Broker or Regrator of Tin, who either buyeth to transport out of the Realm, or else to regrate and sell again within the Realm. And *Fourthly*, the Spadiard or Spaliard, so called, because he liveth by his Spade, and is the Mine-worker and Labourer for Tin, who commonly, in respect of his poor Estate, is eaten out by the hard and usurious Contracts for Tin, which he is driven to make with the Merchant or Regrator. For those poor Labourers having no Wages certain, but only Shares in the Mines, as the Quantity thereof shall arise, and being not able to sustain themselves and their Families until the time for Coinage and Marts for Tin shall come, which is half yearly; they are by Necessity compelled, for a small Sum of Money before-hand, to enter into Bond unto the Merchant or Regrator of Tin, to deliver him, at the time of the next ensuing Coinage, Tin, in Value much more than the Money which they had formerly received.

Four kinds of Tinners.

There are also two kinds of Tin, the one called Black Tin, which is the Tin-ore broken and washed, but not as yet blown, molten or founded into Metal. The other is called White Tin, which is the Tin after it is founded and molten into Metal; and this is

Two kinds of Tin.

is also of two sorts, Soft Tin which is best Merchantable, and Hard Tin which is least Merchantable.

It is not Lawful, by the Law of Tinners, and it is, by the antient Charters of Priviledges granted by the Kings of *England* unto the Tinners, expresly forbidden, under Forfeiture of the Tin, that no Tin shall be sold within every of the said Counties, either Black or White Tin, but only at two Sett Times of the year, and at Places appointed; to which Places all the vendible Tin in the several Counties is brought, and there, by the Officers of the Duke, the same is weighed by a Beam and Weights thereto appointed, and after the same is coined with a Stamp, it is thereupon allowed to be Sold, and not before. For which Weighing and Stamp, commonly called the Coinage, there is due to the Lord Prince, as Duke of *Cornwall*, the Sum of 40 s. for every Thousand Weight of Tin, so weighed and coined; which is parcel of the Casual Revenues of the said Dutchy, and first granted by King *Edward* the Third unto the Duke of *Cornwall*, and annexed unto the said Dutchy, by the Name of the *Coinage of Tin*.

Moreover, not only the Kings of *England* in their Times, but also the Dukes of *Cornwall* in their times, have had the Pre-emption of Tin; which is a Privilege belonging and reserved unto themselves by their Charters of Liberties granted unto the Tinners; which appertaineth unto them, as is conceived by

by the Learned, *Ratione proprietatis, tanquam summus Dominus, & Proprietarius, quam ratione Prærogativæ suæ*: not unlike that which other Kings have in Foreign Countries, whereof *Casaneus* thus makes mention, *Præfertur Princeps in emptione Metallorum*, alledging an Imperial Constitution of the Code for the Proof thereof, and of which Pre-emption, as by some Precedents may be proved, both the Kings of *England* and Dukes of *Cornwall* have made use, when they wanted Money to manage their other Affairs. And thus much touching the Revenues of the County of *Cornwall*.

Casaneus in Catalogo gloriæ mundi par. 5 consider. 24. numero 121.

The whole Revenues unto Prince *Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, Son and Heir apparent unto King *Edward* the Third, as by a notable Survey thereof appeareth, accounting all Profits, Annual and Casual, as they happened, *communibus annis*, one year with the other, and as rated 50. *E.* 3. in manner as ensueth.

The Revenues of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, as they were rated by a Survey taken 50. *E.* 3. amounting in the whole, without Repriſes, unto 3415 l. 18 s. 5 d. ¼; whereof in particular, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
For Cornwall	2219	07	09 2/3
For Devon	273	19	05 3/4
In other Shires	922	11	02
The Sum-Total of the whole Revenue of the said Dutchy, amounteth to	3415	18	05 ¼

	l.	s.	d.
The Revenue of the said Dutchy of Cornwall, *as it appeareth by the Accounts of the Receiver of it, in the fifteenth year of* K. Henry *the Eighth, amounted of the clear yearly Value, unto*	1009	5	11 9¼

In particular as followeth.

CORNWALL.

The Issues of the Mannors and Boroughs in the County of Cornwall	624	17	2¼
The Issues of the Hundreds and Hundred-Courts, and of the Office of the Sheriff.	59	14	2½
The Issues of the Stannery-Courts, in both the Counties of Devon *and* Cornwall, *accounted for by the several Bailiffs of the several Stanneries of the said Counties*	54	9	1
The Profits of the Office of the Havenour, *in the said County of* Cornwall	53	0	3

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Profits of the Offices of Feodary and Escheator of both the said Counties	33	16	10½

DEVON.

The Issues of the Mannors and Boroughs in the County of Devon, *and of the Chace and Forest of* Dertmore *in the said County of* Devon.	170	14	3¾	Ex compoto *Johannis Arundel*, militis receptoris generalis Ducatus Cornubiæ, 15 H. 8.
The Issues of the Water of Dartmouth	8	0	0	
The Fee-farm of the City of Exon *and of the Castle there*	21	15	0	
The Profits and Issues of the Coinage of Tin, in the Counties of Devon *and* Cornwal, *in the said* 15. H. 8.	2771	3	9¼	
For white Rent, which is a Duty payable yearly by every Tinner in the County of Devon, *and antiently due, that is, of every Tinner* 8 d. *which Sum in the whole, collected from* 424 *Tinners in that County, amounted to the Sum of*	14	2	8	

Foreign Counties.

	l.	s.	d.
The Iſſues and Profits of Foreign Mannors, which do lie out of the ſaid Counties of Devon *and* Cornwall, *in other Counties of* England	958		
So that the whole Revenue of the ſaid Dutchy of Cornwall, *without Repriſes, amounted to*	10095	11	9¾

But to the Intent it may appear what are the Caſtles, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments now or lately belonging unto the ſaid Dutchy, and how the preſent Revenues thereof do riſe, I will here enter exactly into the Particularity thereof, as they were Accompted for to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Four and fortieth Year of her Reign, and which is the laſt Account that is Extant.

Cornwall.

CORNWALL.

Mannors in the County of Cornwall.

	l.	s.	d.
1. *The Mannor of* Rylaton, *of the yearly value of*	7	12	4
2. *The Mannor of* Clymesland, *of the yearly value of*	60	7	2
3. *The Mannor of* Helston, *of the yearly value of*	67	3	10
4. *The Mannor of* Liskerd, *of the yearly Rent of*	64	6	10
5. *The Mannor of* Tybesta, *of the yearly Rent of*	33	2	4½
6. *The Mannor of* Tywarvaile, *of the yearly Rent of*	2	22	0
7. *The Mannor of* Tallyskydy *of the yearly Rent of*	5	12	8

	l.	s.	d.
8 *The Mannor of* Penninayne *of the yearly Rent of*	7	14	7
9 *The Mannor of* Galestock *of the yearly Rent of*	60	4	6¼
10 *Mannor of* Trematon *of the yearly Rent of*	52	9	5½
11 *The Fee of* Trematon *of the yearly Rent of*	2	5	0
12 *The Mannor of* Restormell *of the yearly Rent of*	33	15	1½
13 *The Mannor of* Penkneth *of the yearly Value of*	4	18	6½
14 *The Mannor of* Peulyn *of the Rent of*	6	18	6½
15 *The Mannor of* Tewynton *of the Rent of*	38	12	7¾
16 *The Mannor of* Helston *in* Kerier *of the Rent of*	56	6	6¾

	l.	s.	d
17 *The Mannor of* Tyntagell *of the Rent of*	36	6	6
18 *The Mannor of* Moresk *of the Rent of*	32	9	9

The Mannors in the County of Cornwall *newly annexed by King* Henry *the eighth, unto the ſaid Dutchy, in lieu of the Honour of* Wallingford, *and were in Times paſt parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Priory* Trewardreth *in the County of* Cornwall.

19 *The Mannor of* Anſtell *of the yearly Rent of*	5	3	6
20 *The Mannor of* Fentrigan *of the Rent of*	3	13	4
21 *The Mannor of* Trewenven *of the Rent of*	9	11	7

	l.	s.	d.
22. *The Mannor of* Crediock, *of the Rent of*	10	19	6½
23. *The yearly Farm of the Mannor of* Fowey	1	19	2
24. *The Mannor of* Porthea Prior, *of the Rent of*	7	10	10
The Sum Total of the annexed Mannors, belonging ſome time to the Priory *of* Trewardreth	38	17	11½

The Mannors in the County of Cornwall, *annexed unto the ſaid Dutchy, in lieu of the Honour of* Wallingford; *which were ſometime Parcel of the* Priory *of* Launceſton.

25. *The Farm of the Mannor of* Carvidon Prior, *of the yearly Rent of*	19	15	6

26.

	l.	s.	d.
26. *The Mannor of* Clymesland Prior, *of the yearly Rent of*	7	15	10
27. *The Mannor of* Treworgy, *of the yearly Rent of*	8	19	7
28. *The Farm of the Mannor of* Stratton, *of the yearly Rent of*	7	5	8
29. *The Farm of the Mannor of* Bucklawren, *of the yearly Rent of*	21	14	8
30. *The Farm of the Mannor of* Eastway, *of the yearly Rent of*	7	5	8
31. *The Farm of the Mannor of* Bonialvay, *of the yearly Rent of*	7	15	0
32. *The Farm of the Mannor of* Boyton, *of the yearly Rent of*	4	17	2

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Sum total of these Mannors which were sometimes parcel of the Priory of Trewardreth	85	7	10¾

The Mannors of the County of Cornwall, *whch lately were the Lands of the Marquess of* Exeter, *and annexed unto the Dutchy of* Cornwall, *in lieu of the Honor of* Wallingford *and St.* Valeries.

33 *The Mannor of* Crosthole *of the Rent of*	1	8	7
34 *The Mannor of* Port Pigham *of the Rent of*	55	0	0¾
35 *The Fee Farm of the Mannor of* Portlow *of the yearly Rent of*	15	16	10½
36 *The Fee Farm of the Mannor of* Northil	2	6	3

	l.	s.	d.
37 *The Fee Farm of the Mannor of* Laudreyn	2	9	10
38 *The Mannor of* Tregameere *of the Rent of*	4	1	5
39 *The Mannor of* Trelugan *of the Rent of*	6	17	9
40 *The Mannor of* Trevarven Courtney	19	15	3
41 *The Mannor of* Leighdurrant *of Rent of*	22	9	7
Now aliened away from the ſaid, &c.			
42 *The Fee Farm of the Mannor of* Tinton	63	6	7
The Receiver accounted for ——	13	6	8
Summa totalis—	130	2	5½

The

The Boroughs in Cornwall.

	l.	s.	d.
1. The Borough of Liskerd, of the Rent of	18		
2. The Borough of Grampound	12	11	4
3. The Borough of Helston in Kerier	6	13	4
4. The Borough of Boſſymy	11	16	9¼
5. The Borough of Loſtwythiel	11	19	10½
6. The Borough of Camelford	4	5	4¼
7. The Borough of Saltaſh	0	1	6
8. The Borough of Launceſton	10	8	8

9. The

	l.	s.	d.
9 *The Borough of* Eastlow *of the yearly Value of*	1	0	0
The Sum total of the Rent of the Boroughs in Cornwall	39	15	4½

The Hundreds in the County of Cornwall, *and the Profits thereof belonging to the said Dutchy*

1 *The Hundred of* Kerier *the Issues were*	8	5	0
2 *The Hundred of* Pewith *the Issues*	3	19	6
3 *The Hundred of* Powder *the Issues*	10	4	5
4 *The Hundred of* Pyder *the Issues are*	9	8	½
5 *The Hundred of* East *the Issues whereof*	4	3	4
			6

	l.	s.	d.
6. The Hundred of West the Issues were	8	5	4
7. The Hundred of Stratton the Issues	58	0	8½
8. The Hundred of Trigshire the Issues	5	1	4
9. The Hundred of Lesnewith the Issues	2	18	0
Summa totalis of the Hundreds amounteth to	55	3	8

The Profits of the Office of the Sheriff, which are casual, and uncertain, and not Accompted for upon the last Receivers Accompt.

The Profits of the Haven or, the Profits of whose Office were this last year	38	5	8

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Office of the Feodary, the Profits whereof were this last year	36	7	5½
The Sum total whereof amounted unto	74	13	1½

The Profits of the Stanneries in Cornwall.

The Issues of the four Stannery Courts in the said County of Cornwall, *viz.*

Of Tywarvail	0	4	9
Of Blackmore	4	15	9
Of Fowymore	0	8	0
Of Pewith *in* Kerier	10	9	4
Summa totalis	15	17	10

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Farm of the Toll of Tin in the Lordships of Helſton *in* Kerier, Tywarvaile, *and* Tewyngton	20	6	8
The Fines for Licence given to the Tinners for the Coinage of their Tin, after the Coinages appointed, namely, for ſuch Tin as then was not ready to be Coined at the ſet time of the Coinage, that is, of every hundred weight of Tin ſo Coined, beſides the ancient Duty for the Coinage, which amounteth in the whole to the Sum of	84	15	5

There are alſo Fines impoſed, for the Making and Caſting up of Tin deceitfully, if any ſuch be found, and there are alſo forfeitures of Tin, being Sold before the Coinage thereof, wherewith the Receiver is charged and doth anſwer upon his Accompt when any ſuch Profit doth ariſe.

They Coinage of Tin in the County of Cornwall, *at the four Market Towns*, viz. Truro, Liskerd, Loſtwithiell, *and* Helſtow, *with the Profits thereof, did this laſt year amount unto*	2502	10	9
Summa totalis *for the Profit of the Tin in* Cornwall *the laſt year*	2623	9	8

There

There was also paid by the Patentees of the Preemption 2000 l. *the last year, which is not now expressed, because the Patent thereof is repealed and given up.*

	l.	s.	d.
Fee-Farm of the Islands of Scilly, *lying in the Sea West, off the Lands-end in* Cornwall, *is yearly*	20	0	0
The whole Revenue of the Duke of Cornwall, *was the last year*	3713	18	0

DEVON.

Fee-Farm of the City of Exeter, *and of the Castle there yearly*	22	15	0
The Manner of Lydford, *yearly Rent of Assise.*	9	7	1
The Mayor of Lydford, *for the Issues of his Office yearly.*	1	13	10

	l.	s.	d.
Of the Mannor of the Borough of South Teyng yearly	10	19	7¾
The Mannor, Borough, and other Profits in Breadinch, this last year amounted to	7	0	9
The Issues of the Forest of Darmore	46	19	10½

The Issues of the Stannery in the County of Devon, as followeth.

The Issues of the four Stannery Courts, viz. Plympton, Tavestocke, Aisberton, and Chagford, amounted this last year unto	1	15	2
The White Rent, which is a Rent yearly paid by the Tinners of Devon, viz. 8d. for ever Tinner, they being fourscore and seventeen in Number, amounteth unto	2	4	8

	l.	s.	d.
For the Coinage of Devon, *in several Towns of Coinage there, viz.* Chagford, Aisberton, Plympton, *and* Taveſtocke.	98	17	11¼
Sum total for Coinage of Tin in the County of Devon	102	17	¼
For the Iſſues of the River of Dartmouth, *received of the Mayor of* Dartmouth, *by way of Farm yearly*	14	14	4

The Revenue of the Dutchy of Cornwall *in Foreign Shires, as followeth.*

The Mannor of Meere, *in the County of* Wilts, *the yearly Rent is*	89	15	10½
The Mannor of Fordington, *in the County of* Dorſet *yearly*	74	4	1½

	l.	s.	d.
The Mannor of Currymallet *in the County of* Sommerset *yearly*	15	11	6½
Fee Farm of the City of Coventry *yearly*	50	0	0
The Mannor of Shipton *in the County of* Barks *yearly*	29	11	11
The Mannor of old Shorne *in the County of* Suſſex *yearly*	7	5	10
The Mannor of Kenſington *in the County of* Surrey *yearly*	27	0	0
The Mannor of Framſdon *and* Pethont *in the County of* Suffolk	1	6	8
The Iſſues of the Honour of Barkehamſted *amounteth yearly to*	59	11	10½

The

	l.	s.	d.
Farm of Wood in the Mannor of Berkhamsted *called* Berkhamsted-frith	28	0	0
Of the Issues of the Lordship of Kirton *in the County of* Lincoln, *with the* Soke *there, yearly*	188	8	¼
Sum total of the Issues and Profits of the Dutchy of Cornwall *in Foreign Shires*	570	8	6¼
Farm of the Woods of divers Mannors, Parcels of the said Dutchy the last year, was	6	17	4

The Woodward is to account yearly for Wood-Sales within the said Dutchy, which is a Casual Profit, and as the same falleth out upon Wood-Sales made.

Sum total of the Revenues of the said Dutchy of Cornwall, *in the whole, yearly was*	456	12	¼

So that it appeareth, by the aforesaid Accounts and Records, that the said Dutchy of *Cornwall*, now, or lately did consist of Ten several Castles, which in ancient time, both for Building were very stately, and for Situation very strong; but now they are all either utterly ruinated, or declining to Decay and Ruine.

Of Parks, parcel of the said Dutchy, there were in ancient time about the Number of Nine, and One Chace or Foreſt, all being of large Extent, and repleniſh'd with Deer; but now they are almoſt all diſparked, and the Deer ſpoil'd and deſtroy'd.

The ſaid Dutchy hath, or lately had, therein about Fifty three Mannors, many of which are of great yearly Rent of Aſſize; and of antient Boroughs and Towns, there are within the ſaid Dutchy to the Number of Thirteen, of ſpecial Name and Regard.

There belong to the ſaid Dutchy, as parcel thereof, Nine ſeveral Hundreds, of which Premiſſes the ſaid Dutchy doth conſiſt.

To make an Eſtimate of the yearly Value of the ſaid Dutchy, concerning all the Revenue thereof, as by the ſaid Accounts and Records appeareth, may amount to above the the Sum of 4387 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.* ½; but the certain yearly Value, by reaſon it conſiſteth of great caſual Profits, cannot well be drawn to a Conſideration Annual.

The

The Charges and Reprizes which are paid out of the Revenues of the ſaid Dutchy, and wherewith the ſame this laſt year was Charged, are theſe which follow.

	l.	s.	d.	
The Receiver, whoſe yearly Fee is —	41	0	0	*Officers of the Dutchy.*
The Conſtable of the Caſtle of Lanceſton	13	6	8	
The Fees of the Feodary and Eſcheator	9	2	6	
The Fees of the Comptroller of the Coinage, in the ſaid Counties of Devon *and* Cornwall, *with the Charges of the Gaol of* Loſtwithiell, *is yearly*	10	0	0	
The Fee of the Steward of the ſaid Dutchy in the County of Cornwall	26	13	4	

	l.	s.	d.
The Steward of the Borough of Breadinch *in the County of* Devon, *and of all the Mannors in the said County of* Devon, *belonging to the said Dutchy*	20	0	0
The Fee of the Forest of Dartmore *is yearly*	6	13	4
The Fee of the Steward and Keeper of the Courts of the Mannors in the County of Cornwall, *which sometime were the Estate of the Marquis of* Exeter, *but now are parcel of the Lands that are annexed to the said Dutchy*	46	0	8
The Fee of the Bailiff Itinerant of the said Dutchy, yearly	3	0	10
Fees of the Wood-ward of the said Dutchy, yearly	5	0	0
The Sum total of the Fees of the Officers in the Dutchy of Cornwal	138	3	4

Money

	l.	s.	d.	
Money paid to the Captain of the Caſtle of St. Mawes.	118	12	6	These Sums ought no more to be Charged upon the Revenue of the Dutchy, for that theſe Caſtles belong to the Crown.
Money paid to the Captain of the Caſtle of Pendynas, *both which Caſtles are for the Defence of the Haven of* Falmouth	118	12	6	
Sum total	237	5	0	
Paid yearly to the Biſhop of Exeter *for his Tenth of the Coinage of Tin in* Devon *and* Cornwall	16	13	4	
Paid yearly to the Barons of the Exchequer, for Examination of the Accounts belonging to the Dutchy	5	0	0	
The Sum total of all the Charges and Reprizes taken out thereof, amounted to	615	9	6	

Which

Which being deducted out of the General Sum of the Revenues of the ſaid Dutchy, being by Eſtimation, 4569 l. 12 s. 2 d. ½, *there may remain clear Revenue, the Sum of* 3954 l. 2 s. 8 d. ½; *which cannot be caſt into a certain yearly value, by reaſon of the Caſual Profits and Caſual Expences, which may happen yearly.*

And thus much of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*.

The

The Third PART
Containeth the
Earldom of *Cheſter*.

The Third Revenue is the Earldom *of* Cheſter; *whereunto is annex'd the County of* Flint, *belonging to the* Prince, *as* Earl of Cheſter.

THE Earldom of *Cheſter* is the Third Revenue before ſpoken of: this Earldom bordering upon *North-Wales* for the better Defence of that Country, and that the Inhabitants ſhould not be thence withdrawn in Suits of Law, was made *Palatine*, and conferred by the Conquerour upon his Kinſman *Hugh*, ſurnamed *Loupe*, or *Lupus*, Son to the Earl

Earl of *Awrenches* in *Normandy*, to whom he gave this Earldom, *to have and to hold, to him and his Heirs*, as the words of the first Donation import, *Ita libere ad gladium ſicut ipſe Rex tenebat Angliam & Coronam.* This Earldom, for the more Honour thereof, and for the better accompliſhment of the Palatine Juriſdiction therein, hath certain ſubſtitute Baronies under it, who do acknowledge the Earl Palatine to be their Superior Lord; as,

1. *The Baron of* Halton.
2. *The Baron of* Mountalt.
3. *The Baron of* Malbanck.
4. *The Baron of* Shibrook.
5. *The Baron of* Malpas.
6. *The Baron of* Maſcey.
7. *The Baron of* Kinderton.
8. *The Baron of* Stockport.

This Earldom from the ſaid *Hugh Lupus*, deſcended in his Blood and Kindred by ſundry Deſcents unto *John*, Surnamed *Scot*, Earl of *Cheſter*, *Anguiſe*, *Galway*, and *Huntingdon*; who, in the time of King *Henry* the third, Dying without Iſſue, the ſaid King *Henry* Seized the ſame into his Hands, giving the Aunts and next Co-heirs of the ſaid *John*, other Lands, by Exchange, which thing the ſaid King was induced to do, as the Record ſaith, *ne tanta hæreditas inter colos diduceretur*, not willing that ſo great a Patrimony ſhould be parted amongſt Diſtaffs.

After-

Afterwards King *Edward* the first, was by his Father, the said King *Henry* the third, Created Earl of *Chester*. But the same Earldom being afterwards conferred upon *Simon de Monford*, by his Attainder it came to the Crown. After that *Edward* the third, in the Life-time of his Father, and before he took upon him the Kingdom, had the said Earldom, but afterwards he being King, gave the same to his Eldest Son *Edward*, Surnamed the *Black Prince*, by his Charter bearing Date at *Pomfret* the eighteenth Day of *March*, in the seventh year of his Reign, and Inrolled of Record in the Exchequer *anno* 33. of the same King.

By which Charter the said King did grant unto the said Earl of *Chester*, the Castles of *Chester*, *Beston*, *Rothlam*, and *Flint*, and all his Lands there. And also the Cantred and Lands of *Englefield*, together with the Knights Fees, Advowsons, Liberties, Franchises, Forests, Chases, Parks, Woods, Warrens, and other the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold to him and his Heirs the Kings of *England*.

And the same, King by another Charter bearing Date the ninteenth of *March*, in the seventh year of his Reign, granted unto the said Earl of *Chester*, all his Goods, Chattels, Stock of Cattel, then being in or upon the said Lands of the said Earldom formerly granted.

More-

Moreover all the Kings of *England* ſucceeding, when they created their Sons and Heirs apparent Princes of *Wales*, did alſo create them Earls of *Cheſter*, to have and to hold the ſame unto him ſo created, and his Heirs Kings of *England*, in ſuch manner as the Principality of *Wales* was given unto him. And did by their ſeveral Charters give unto the ſaid Earl, the ſaid Earldom, and Lands, as namely the ſaid Caſtles of *Cheſter*, *Beſton*, *Rothlam* and *Flint*, and the Caſtle alſo of *Hope*, and the Mannors of *Hope* and *Hopedal*, and of *Foreſham*, and the ſaid Cantred and Lands of *Engleſield*, and other their Lands in the ſaid Counties of *Cheſter*, *Flint*, and elſewhere, belonging unto the ſaid Earldom. And the Advowſon of the Cathedral Church of Saint *Aſaph* in *Wales*, and the Avoidance, Iſſues and Profits of the Temporalties of the Biſhopricks of *Cheſter* and St. *Aſaph* aforeſaid, together with all Advowſons, Penſions, Portions, Corrodies, Offices, Prizes, Cuſtoms, Liberties, Franchiſes, Lordſhips, Comots, Hundreds, Eſcheats, Forfeitures and Hereditaments, unto the ſaid Earldom belonging.

And to the Intent that it may the better appear, both what the ancient Revenues of the ſaid Earldom were, and what it is at this preſent; I ſhall, according to the Order Before purſued, ſet down the ancient Revenue thereof, as it was in the latter years of King *Edward* the Third, and alſo how it now ſtandeth in Expences.

The

The Ancient Revenues of the Earldom of Chester; as appears by the Survey made in the 50th Year of King Edward III.

County of Chester.

	l.	s.	d.
The Fee-Farm of the City of Chester	100		
Other Profits out of the said City	4		
Farm of the Town of Medwick	64		
Farm of the Mills upon the River Dee	240		
Manor of Dracklow in yearly Rent	49	1	10
Farm of the Manor of Dunmarsh	15		

	l.	s.	d.
The Forest of Mara, *the Issues and Profits thereof*	51	7	0
Rents and Profits of Norwich	66	0	0
Rent of Shotwick *Mannor*	30	14	1
Rent of Fordsham *Mannor*	56	13	4
Profits of the Sheriffs of the County	124	7	4
Perquisites of Courts holden by the Justice of Chester	100	0	0
Profits the Escheators Office	100	0	0
Sum total of the Revenue of the Earldom of Chester	1082	1	9

The

The County of Flint.

	l.	s.	d.
Profits of the Mannor of Hope *and* Hopedale	63	0	0
Profits of the Mannor of Ellow, *and of the Coal Mines there*	6	0	0
Profits of the Constable of Rothlam, *whereof he was accountable*	8	14	0
Rent of the Town of Flint	56	0	0
Rent of the Town of Colshul	4	7	10
Rent of the Town of Carourse	22	6	8
Rent of the Town of Bagherge	14	3	4½

	l.	s.	d.
Town of Veyvol, *yearly*	13	6	8
Town of Rothlam, *and Rent thereof*	72	9	2
Town of Moſten, *and Rent thereof*	15	6	8
Profits of the Office of Eſcheator of Englefield	56	0	0
The Bloglot *of the County of* Flint *which conſiſts of the Profits of the* 100 *Courts in the County*	72	11	9½
Perquiſits of the Seſſions in Flint	30	0	0
Profits of Eſcheator in the ſaid County	8	0	0
Sum total of the Revenues of the Earldom of Cheſter, *ariſing from the County of* Flint	442	19	5

The

	l.	s.	d.
Rents of Macklefield *Borough*	31	0	0
Poofits of Macklefield *Hundred*	31	14	0
Profits of Macklefield *Forest*	88	0	0
Profits of Macklefield *Store*	13	6	8
Herbage and Agistments of the Park of Macklefield	6	0	0
Sum total of Macklefield *Lordship*	170	8	0
Sum total of all the Revenue of the said Earldom, in the Counties of Chester *and* Flint, *and Lordship of* Macklefield	1694	9	8

Out of which Total Sum there were deducted these Sums following, *viz.*

Alms of the said Earldom	61	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
To Sir Rich. Stafford 129 l. *as due of a Rent out of the said Earldom*	129	0	0
Fees of the Justices yearly ——	100	0	0
Which being deducted, the whole Revenue of the said Earldom remaining, not allowing any other Fees to Officers, amounted to	1304	15	4

The Revenues of the Earldom of Chester, *as they stand charged to the* Crown, *and are as follows.*

The County of Chester.

Fee-Farm of the City of Chester —	22	2	4½
Escheated Lands with the said City —	0	7	0

The

	l.	s.	d.
Rents of the Manner of Dracklow *and* Rudeheath	26	2	6
Farm of the Town of Medywick	21	6	0
Profits of Mara *and* Modren	34	0	9
Profits of Stotwick *Manner and Park*	23	19	0
Fulling-Mills upon the River Dee	11	0	0
Annual Profits of Fordſham *Manner*	48	0	0
Profits of Macklefield *Hundred*	6	1	8
Farm of Macklefield *Borough*	16	1	3
Profits of the Foreſt of Macklefield	85	12	11¼

	l.	s.	d.
Profits of Escheater of Chester ——	24	19	0
Profits of the Sheriff of the said County	43	12	3
Profits of the Chamberlain of the County of Chester	55	14	0
Sum total of the Revenue of the said Earldom, in the County of Chester	418	1	2½

County of Flint.

Yearly Value of Ellow ——	20	8	0
Farm of the Town of Flint ——	33	19	4

	l.	s.	d.
Farm of Cayrouſe	7	2	4
Caſtle of Ruthlam	5	12	10
Rents and Profits of Moſten	7	0	0
Rents and Profits of Colſhil	54	16	0
Rents of Ruthlam *Town*	44	17	6
Lands in Englefield, *yearly value*	23	16	9
Profits of Vâyvol	5	9	0
Profits of the Office of Eſcheator	6	11	9

	l.	s.	d.
The Mines of Cole and Wood within the Mannor of Moſten	0	10	0
The Office of the Sheriff in Rents and Caſualities	120	0	0
The Mines and Profits of the Fairs of Northope	3	9	2
The Total Sum of the ſaid Revenue in yearly Rent	244	5	4
In Caſualties was laſtly	37	0	8
Total in the whole	181	6	0

The Fees of the Officers of the ſaid Earldom.

The County of Cheſter.

The Fee of the Office of the Eſcheator	10	10	0

	l.	s.	d.
The Fee of the Justices of Assize in the Counties of Chester *and* Flint	100	0	0
Fee of the Attorney-General	3	6	8
Fee of four Serjeants at Law	14	6	8
Chamberlain of Chester, *his Fee*	20	0	0
Sheriff of Chester, *his Fee*	20	0	0
Constable of Chester *Castle, his Fee*	18	5	0
Constable of Flint *Castle, his Fee*	10	0	0
Ranger's Fee of Mara *Forest*	4	11	3

	l.	s.	d.
Fee of the Porter of the Caſtle of Flint	6	1	8
Fee of the Porter of the ſaid Caſtle, and of the Bayliff itinerant there	9	2	6
Fee of the Governour of the Foreſt of Macklefield	12	0	0
Fee of the two Clerks of the Exchequer at Cheſter, *for every of them* 4l. 11s. 3d.	9	2	6
Fee of the Surveyor of the Works within the ſaid County Palatine	6	1	8
Fee of the Keeper of the Gardens of the Caſtle of Cheſter	4	11	3

	l.	s.	d.
Fee of the Cryer of the Exchequer at Chester	3	15	0
The yearly Fee of the Master Carpenter	9	12	6
Fee of the Comptroller of the Counties of Chester *and* Flint	12	3	4
The yearly Fee of the Pregnatory —	3	6	8
The Fee of the Master Cementer —	8	12	6
Fee of the Chaplain of the Castle of Chester	2	0	0
Fee paid unto the Dean and Chapter of Chester	19	10	0

The

	l.	s.	d.
To the Master of the Hospital for his Fee	4	11	0
The Sum of this Charge in Chester, *amounteth unto*	310	9	9
Which Sum of 310l. 9s. 9d. *being deducted out of the former Total Sum* 699l. 7s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$. *there doth remain* 288l. 17s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$. *which is the clear remain of the Earldom of* Chester *and* Flint	388	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Hitherto have been Expressed the Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwal*, and Earldom of *Chester*, and the State of them as well Ancient as Modern; which Modern Estate is much impaired in the Revenue of the Land, and so greatly Deminished from its former Amplitude, that I may fitly say thereof, *Quantum mutatus ab illo*; for the reducing whereof, to the Pristine Dignity, there may be requisite; first, a perfect and special Survey of all the said Revenues, after which it may stand with your Majesties Gracious Pleasure, either to supply the same by Act of Parliament as did King *Edward* the Third,

Third, or else direct the same so, as to your Princely Wisdom shall be thought most Convenient.

This Treatise I have accomplished with as much Perspicuity and Brevity, as my slender Ability could afford to give unto it. For as touching Perspicuity, the Argument treated of, is such, that it refuseth all Ornament and good Composition, as a knotty Timber that rejecteth the Plain: And I may say thereof truly, as in like Case the Poet affirmeth, *Vix est contenta doceri.* Some Precedents found of Record, concerning the Form and Disposition of the said Revenues, with sundry other Particularities, I have purposely omitted, fearing lest the Treatise be grown already too tedious, and yet the same are carefully reserved; nevertheless until time do minister Occasion to make further Use of them: Which my Travel, with all Duty and Loyalty, I lay down at your Majesties Feet, craving Pardon for my Presumption and manifold Imperfections appearing therein; for *omnia habere in memoria, & in nullo errare divinum est, potius quam humanum*, as writeth *Bracton*, an antient Judge of this Realm, who lived Three hundred Years ago.

The Lord Bless your Majesty, with all his Blessings both Spiritual and Temporal, and who hath given you this particular Blessing, that your Majesty may truly say with King David; Thou hast delivered me from the Contentions of my People, Thou hast preserved me to be the Head over Nations, the People which I knew not to serve me. *And the Lord further grant, that You and your Royal Issue may Govern us and our Posteristy, in Peace and Happiness, unto the Worlds Ends*

[Here Judge Doderidge's book ends. H.H.]

Of

[This part plainly written since Doderidge's time. Ex.]

Of the Prince of Wales his Dignity, Privileges, Arms, and the Rank and Titles of his Son's and Daughters.

THE *Eldest Son* of the King was sometimes stiled, in the *Saxon*-times, *Clito*, *quasi* Κλύτος, *Illustris*: And so likewise *Ætheling*, or *Etheling*, which is a Patronymic of the *Saxon* word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, so *Atheling* the Son of a Nobleman, was afterwards used only for the King's *Eldest Son*. He is Born Duke of *Cornwall*; and, as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth Day presumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age; so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of he said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whose *Investiture* is perform'd by the Imposition of a *Cap* of *State*, and *Coronet* on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge* of *Gold*, the Emblem of *Government*, and a *Ring* of *Gold* on his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to his Country,

Country, and Father to her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters-Patents, to hold the said Principality, to him and his Heirs *Kings of England*; by which Words the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke*'s; his Coronet is of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, it was Solemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir Apparent of the Crown of *England*, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the midst a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de luces* only; but all the Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes* who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *the Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King *Edward* the First, to his Eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so order'd, that his Queen was deliver'd of her first Child in *Carnarvon-Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to Subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of* English, *and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* wherennto when

nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters-Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ-Britanniæ Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England*'s Eldest Son, (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was also stiled Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Prince's *Arms of Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, did bear *quarterly Gules*, and *Or*, *four Lions passant gardant counterchanged*.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this Day, differ from those of the King, only by addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteux*; and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet* beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscrib'd with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German* Language signifies, *I serve*. This Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy*, by *John* King of *Bohemia*, *serving* there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Prince*'s *Arms*.

His Dignity.

The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Staute of *Henry* the Eighth.

His Privileges. He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High-Treason.*

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance*, as the King.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet as the Prince in Nature, is a distinct Person from the King, so in *Law* also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seignioritie*s of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King as other Subjects do.

His Revenues. The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin-Mines* in *Cornwall*, which, with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the sum of 14000*l.*

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed three hundred years ago, (as is before mention'd) was above 4680*l.* yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some Principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

Cadets. The *Cadets*, or Younger Sons of *England*, are *created* (not *born*) *Dukes* or *Earls*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain *Appenages*, as in *France*, but only what the good Pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All

All the King's Sons are by their Birth *Counsellors of State*; that so they may be brought up in the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are stiled *Princesses*, the Eldest of which to Violate unmarried, is High-Treason at this Day.

To all the Kings Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their Presence, to *kneel* when they are admitted to kiss their Hands; and at Table they are (out of the King's Presence) served on the *Knees*

The *Children*, the *Brothers* and *Sisters* of the King, being *Plantiffs*, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, as in Case of other Subjects.

All the Kings *Sons*, *Grandsons*, *Brothers Uncles*, and *Nephews* of the King, are by the *Stat.* 3 *Hen.* VIII. to precede others in *England*. It is true the word *Grandson* is not there *in terminis*, but is understood (as Sir *Edward Coke* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

FINIS.

VII
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

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